The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by The Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.
C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.
R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.
☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY. Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (two weeks), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Selected Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.
☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Per Year (52 Issues) $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty at $1 50; one copy extra to the getter-up of the Club.
☞ No name is entered except accompanied by the order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1871. NO. 277.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Whole of the American Loan Taken—Fight Between Orangemen and Catholics in Londonderry, Ireland—The Meeting at Hyde Park an Immense Affair—Success of the Thiers Party in the Assembly—Appeal of the Pope to the Faithful—The Bill for the Emancipation of the Slaves Passed Second Reading in the Brazilian Chambers—The Stowmarket Explosion—Eighteen Deaths Reported —Fires Raging in the Forests of Algeria, &c., &c.

The Prolongation of Thiers's Powers—Trials of Communists—Fires Raging in the Forests of Algeria.

PARIS, August 12.—In the Assembly to-day M. Revel, of the left center, moved that the title of President of the Republic be conferred on Mr. Thiers; that all the powers which he has heretofore exercised as chief executive be prolonged for a period of three years; that he be moreover entrusted with the promulgation and execution of the laws; that he be authorized to receive ambassadors; that his official residence be at the place where the Assembly may sit; that he be lodged at the expense of the Republic, his remuneration to be fixed at a later date; that he shall have the right to appoint members of the council of ministers, diplomatic agents, military and naval commanders; that ministers appointed by him shall be responsible for their acts to the Assembly. M. Adnet, of the extreme right, made a counter-motion, expressing confidence in Thiers, and confirming his present powers. Thiers, who was present, asked for a vote on the urgency of both propositions, and that the first counter-motion be declared urgent.

The court-martial holds long and exciting sessions daily, and the trial of leading Communists is progressing as rapidly as possible.

Fires are by the insurgents continue to rage in the forests of Algeria.

The English Arbitrator Under the Treaty of Washington.

LONDON, August 12.—The appointment of Lord Chief Justice Cockburn to be English arbitrator under the Washington treaty, is confirmed. The Lord Chancellor will present the case of Great Britain, assisted by Lord Tenterden, Sir Travers Twiss, Montague and Barnard. Sir Roundell Palmer will act as counsel for Great Britain before the Board.

The Alabama Claims Arbitration.

BERNE, August 12.—The Swiss Federal Council has resolved to reserve the appointment of an arbitrator on the part of Switzerland upon the Alabama claims until either those of England and Italy are selected.

The Stowmarket Explosion—Eighteen Deaths —Nine Missing and Fifty-seven More or Less Injured.

LONDON, August 12.—A dispatch from Stowmarket says: Eighteen deaths are known to have occurred from the explosion in that town. Nine persons are missing, supposed to have perished. Fifty-seven were injured more or less seriously.

It is said that Alfred Russel Wallace, the eminent traveler and ornithologist, is to be created a baron.

The New United States Loan.

LONDON, August 12.—The *Times'* money article to-day states that the amount of the funded United States loan which the Barings have taken will be offered to the public next week by Messrs Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co.

Regatta.

The Regatta of the Royal Victoria Yacht Squadron came off yesterday. Among the yacht's which started was Ashbury's Livonia. The race was won by the Gertrude, which took the Ryde cup. The Gardenia was second, taking the Queen's purse, and the Livonia went into dock for alterations.

Collision with the Orangemen in Londonderry.

DUBLIN, August 12.—Serious disorders in Londonderry to-day between Orangemen and Catholics in consequence of an attempt to celebrate by a procession through the streets the anniversary of the siege of that city in 1689, which had been prohibited by the government. The processionists came on to the number of seventy-six hundred, but the police quickly dispersed them. Great crowds soon gathered, and the police were attacked, and the military had to be called out to quell the disturbance. Three men were shot dead and many wounded seriously. The police made many arrests.

The Whole American Loan Taken—Fight Between Orangemen and Catholics in Londonderry.

LONDON, August 12.—The mission of the United States Treasury agents to Frankfort is fulfilled. The whole amount remaining of the new loan—one million pounds and thirty million—has been placed on terms fixed by the Government.

M. Bismarck returns to Berlin from Varzin to-day. He is to go to Gastein to be present at the meeting between the two Emperors.

At Londonderry to-day a collision took place between the Orangemen and military. Mr. Johnson, a member of Parliament, and others were arrested. The fight between the Orangemen and Catholics took place. The combatants were dispersed by the police. Great excitement prevails.

The Meeting in Hyde Park an Immense Affair.

LONDON, August 13.—The meeting in Hyde Park to-day to protest against the suppression of the Phœnix Park meeting in Dublin on Monday last, was an immense affair. Twenty thousand people attended, and speeches were made from six different stands. Communist and American flags, and banners in the Irish green, were conspicuously displayed. Among the speakers were Messrs. Bradlaugh, Odger and other well-known Radicals. The crowd was of a better class than usually assembles on such occasions and was very quiet and orderly, and made loud demonstrations of sympathy with the speakers.

Miners have arrived from Staffordshire to take the places of the strikers in the coal mines of South Wales. Trouble is apprehended, and as a precautionary measure the Volunteers, many of whom are miners, have been ordered to deposit their arms with the authorities.

No Rioting at Londonderry.

LONDON, August 13.—There has been no rioting at Londonderry. A few fights took place between individuals yesterday, but there was no general disturbance. The military forces were under arms all day, and still remains so.

Success of the Thiers Party in the Assembly.

PARIS, August 13.—The press generally confirm that the vote in Assembly yesterday is a success for the advocates of the prolongation of Thiers's power, as the Right was desirous of postponing the question indefinitely.

The Court Martial at Rouen has passed sentence of death on two soldiers who deserted to the ranks of the Commune.

The Pope Asks the Prayers of the Faithful.

ROME, August 13.—An encyclical letter has been issued by the Pope, requesting prayers and supplications for the freedom of the Holy See and the triumph and tranquility of the church.

The *Official Gazette* publishes a decree appropriating for public use two convents and three plots of ground belonging to religious bodies.

Signor Sella, Minister of Finance, is opposed to a fresh issue of rentes.

Prospective Abolition of Slavery.

LISBON, August 13.—A steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived last night. In the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies a bill for the emancipation of the slaves had passed its second reading. The Government of the San Paulo Railway has been acquitted of charges of negligence.

Marine News.

LONDON, August 12.—It was the American steam frigate Guerriere which was ashore recently off Legorn. The British iron-clad Warrior has not been ashore. The Guerriere was towed to Spezzia for repairs.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 12, 3:00 P. M.—Consols 93¾; Bonds—5-20s of '62, 93¾; do '65, 93¾; do'67, 92¾; do '68, 92¾; 10-40s, 89.

FRANKFORT, August 12.—5-20s of '62, 97¾.

LIVERPOOL, August 12.—Cotton easier; middling Jan. 9¾d.

Lard, 48s. 6d. Refined petroleum, 18s. 3½d.

The Emperor of Brazil Interviewed.

NEW YORK, August 12.—The *World* correspondent, who has interviewed the Emperor of Brazil in London, writes that his Majesty confessed to feelings of perplexity at the state of things in England as regards the condition in which he found the poorer classes of the people. He was impressed with the great features of the country. He was making observations for the benefit of his empire and would probably visit the United States when he had finished his European tour.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 12, 1871.

THE WESTFIELD INVESTIGATION.

The investigation into the cause of the disaster to the Westfield, made by the Board of Local Inspectors, being complete, so far as regards the taking of testimony, the report was yesterday forwarded to Secretary of the Treasury at Washington by Supervising Inspector Lowe, this morning. It is doubtful if any copies of the report will be furnished before it is published officially by the Secretary at Washington.

EMIGRANTS AND LIBERIA.

Two thousand persons have made application to the American Colonization Society to be sent to Liberia on the ship which sails for that region on November next.

BOATS BURNING WITHOUT THEIR BOILER CERTIFICATES.

Many boats of the Union Ferry Company have been running the past few days without their boiler certificates. A Fulton ferry boat running regularly has been running up the river without a licensed for inspector certificate, but no certificate is in it.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The religious denomination known, under the name of the Evangelical Alliance, were to have held a grand convention here last year, but which the European war then prevented, have decided at meetings lately transacted to hold the convention in this city in 1873, the excitements of the Presidential election making that year inadvisable to hold it.

NEW YORK, August 13, 1871.

PRESENTATION OF BADGES.

The police of the first precinct yesterday presented Collins and Quigley, bakery employees, each a gold chaser and for their efforts in rescuing the two passengers of the Westfield at her recent explosion; and the American Life Saving and Benevolent Society will soon present them gold badges for services on the same occasion.

FEMALE INSPECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

The widow of Col. Augustus M. Leod Murphy is to be appointed to the Custom House Inspectorship lately held by her husband.

TARDY JUSTICE.

George Burns, a municipal police official, was arrested last night for outraging a woman in the room of the Board of Assistant Aldermen over a year ago, though the warrant for his arrest was not issued until the 7th inst.

Mrs. Lincoln's Brothers.

Captain David H. Todd, brother of Mrs. Lincoln, whose death in Alabama was recently announced, was a captain in the Confederate army from Louisiana, and his youngest brother, Sam Todd was a private in the Crescent regiment of New Orleans. Although the latter, the Richmond *Enquirer* says: "At Shiloh, about 2 o'clock on Monday morning, when the army under Beauregard advanced toward the river, and was met by fiercely reinforcing cannonade, young Todd was killed. A bullet pierced his forehead, and he was left upon the field to be buried by friend's army. He was quite well known in the western army, and attracted a good deal of notice as the brother-in-law of Mr. Lincoln. In camp, when he was present, the boys were always very sober and say nothing offensive about the northern President. He was a very popular young man, and a true soldier. In the same regiment was a nephew of Secretary Seward, who still lives.

CARL SCHURZ.

Speech to the Germans of Chicago.

Political Topics of the Day Discussed—General Amnesty the Only Cure for the Evils at the South—The Standard of Political Morality Must be Elevated—The San Domingo Scheme and What Will Result if the President's Plan is Carried Out—A Bad Precedent Set by Packing the Supreme Court to Obtain a Special Decision—The Necessity for Civil Service Reform—The One-Term System Advocated as Relates to the Presidency—Blind Partisan Fealty Denounced—The Democratic Departure—The New Wine of Republicanism Can't be Put in the Old Democratic Cask—The New Issues, &c., &c.

CHICAGO, August 12.—Farwell Hall was filled to-night with a large audience, who listened with great interest to Senator Schurz, of Missouri, who had been invited to this city by a large number of our prominent German citizens, for the purpose of giving them his views on the great political topics of the day. Mr. Prussing, in introducing the speaker, remarked, "If the Germans of this country thought themselves worthy of such a representative, the ideal of a republic would be brought much nearer us."

Senator Schurz spoke in the German language, and in his opening remarks gave the Germans the credit of sympathizing with him in his motives and position, and promised that he would give them his views without any reserve, as it was the duty of those who exercised any control in public opinion. It was claimed that a few reckless agitators were the cause of the confusion now existing among political parties, and yet no reforms can be successfully carried through without agitation. At the present hour, the present new order of things, with new problems, new dangers and new duties are unprovided for in the old programmes of the political parties. Our civil war, in sweeping away the doctrine of secession, abolished slavery, and breaking the slave holding power, had established the civil and political rights of all citizens of different sections of the country, and rendered necessary a new system of taxation, reaching every material interest. The government of to-day has grown far beyond what it was once, and its officers in number assumed the proportions of an army, who exercised a wide-spread influence on political concerns, while the power wielded by money frequently tries and often succeeds in controlling executives, legislatures and courts of justice, but partisan organizations are used to further the individual interests of political leaders.

The speaker's rule, in considering important questions, was to do so outside of all political excitement, and as far as possible to be biased by personal or party interest. The interest of the country demands that the Government, by pointing out of the war, embodied in the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, should be accepted by all political parties, as equal civil and political rights is the only theory consistent with the maintenance of free labor. The prejudices of persons averse to the amendments will have to be overcome by patriotic men firmly upholding the legitimate results of the war. Our Southern people must be gradually cut loose from past and painful memories, as well as their peculiar desires and aspirations, and their thoughts directed to those interests which they have in common. To effect this nothing is more desirable or necessary than the removal of political disabilities by a general amnesty; and the speaker considered it one of the most serious blunders of the Republican party that this measure was not carried long ago, and the arguments combatting the granting of such amnesty were unessential ones.

In a republic, where whole political organizations and society are based on the universality of suffrage, political disabilities are a monstrosity. Treason is treason, and can at best exist only a very limited time. Missouri to-day, by the removal of disfranchisement, enjoys perfect repose and quiet, and universal good feeling. Besides, disfranchisement is used by one party to the exclusion of the other party at the next, and the result is that the most unscrupulous politicians, being under such circumstances the most useful, soon become very influential. The speaker said if he could not maintain the ascendancy of his party by honest means, he would not desire power, but it go through a purifying process, however unpleasant it might be. The miseries and fierce convulsions in Missouri before the war, the assassinations, outrages, and the peace and tranquility of that State since their removal, were powerful arguments in favor of it, and pointed out as the result of something else than politics than possession and distribution of public plunder. There are two elements of disorder in the South which must be viewed in connection with the amnesty question—the organization party trying to keep down the colored people and Union men, practicing disorders, known as Ku-Klux outrages, and on the other hand the administration party, composed of good rapacious men called carpet baggers, and those two evils can't be kept down except by penal legislation on the part of Congress. But that must come from the people themselves, as it is not likely that the Democrats, not Republican party, as they are now in most of the Southern States, afford relief. Reconstruction being controlled by the reactionary and anti-Union element of Southern society, and the Republican party by unscrupulous adventurers. The speaker said if he could not maintain the ascendancy of his party by honest means, he would not desire power, but it go through a purifying process, however unpleasant it might be. The miseries and fierce convulsions in Missouri before the war, the assassinations, outrages, and the peace and tranquility of that State since their removal, were powerful arguments in favor of it, and pointed out as the result of something else than politics than possession and distribution of public plunder. There are two elements of disorder in the South which must be viewed in connection with the amnesty question—the Ku-Klan organization trying to keep down the colored people and Union men, practicing disorders, known as Ku-Klux outrages, and on the other hand the administration party, composed of good rapacious men called carpet baggers, and those two evils can't be kept down except by penal legislation on the part of Congress. But that must come from the people themselves, as it is not likely that the Democrats, not Republican party, as they are now in most of the Southern States, afford relief. Reconstruction being controlled by the reactionary and anti-Union element of Southern society, and the Republican party by unscrupulous adventurers. The speaker said that the Democrats had only one principle left, which was to defeat reconstruction measures, and the constitutional amendments, and the situations accompanying that would be the inevitable result. The Democratic party will have to be overcome by patriotic men firmly upholding the legitimate results of the war. Our Southern people must be gradually cut loose from past and painful memories, as well as their peculiar desires and aspirations, and their thoughts directed to those interests which they have in common. To effect this nothing is more desirable or necessary than the removal of political disabilities by a general amnesty; and the speaker considered it one of the most serious blunders of the Republican party that this measure was not carried long ago, and the arguments combatting the granting of such amnesty were unessential ones.

In a republic, where whole political organizations and society are based on the universality of suffrage, political disabilities are a monstrosity. Treason is treason, and can at best exist only a very limited time. Missouri to-day, by the removal of disfranchisement, enjoys perfect repose and quiet, and universal good feeling. Besides, disfranchisement is used by one party to the exclusion of the other party at the next, and the result is that the most unscrupulous politicians, being under such circumstances the most useful, soon become very influential. The speaker said if he could not maintain the ascendancy of his party by honest means, he would not desire power, but it go through a purifying process, however unpleasant it might be. The miseries and fierce convulsions in Missouri before the war, the assassinations, outrages, and the peace and tranquility of that State since their removal, were powerful arguments in favor of it, and pointed out as the result of something else than politics than possession and distribution of public plunder. There are two elements of disorder in the South which must be viewed in connection with the amnesty question—the Ku-Klux organization trying to keep down the colored people and Union men, practicing disorders, known as Ku-Klux outrages, and on the other hand the administration party, composed of good rapacious men called carpet baggers, and those two evils can't be kept down except by penal legislation on the part of Congress. But that must come from the people themselves, as it is not likely that the Democrats, not Republican party, as they are now in most of the Southern States, afford relief. Reconstruction being controlled by the reactionary and anti-Union element of Southern society, and the Republican party by unscrupulous adventurers. The speaker said that the only

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL.
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE R. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.

POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

In another column will be found a communication relative to the small-pox, containing some suggestions which should receive prompt attention. It is from the pen of a gentleman fully competent to speak on the subject, and his words should be heeded.

We will take it as a special favor if those who are unable to find the COMMERCIAL on railroad trains running to and from Pittsburgh will communicate their grievances to this office. The practical effect of the monopoly system to which nearly every road lends itself is to drive off the COMMERCIAL, which travelers want, and cause to be thrust under their noses every description of trash, which they do not want. If there is a way to remedy this we propose to find it.

Political matters would seem to be growing pretty lively in Massachusetts. General BUTLER, having made his obeisance to the Prohibitory party, and completed his bargain with the Labor Reformers, is said to propose to run as an independent candidate, should he fail to coerce the Republicans into nominating him. The Boston *Transcript*, however, thinks he will not venture to put this threat into execution. It says: "The Essex Representative does not propose to commit hari-kari, and therefore he will bluster, fume, and perhaps brag of deeds within his power, and then sullenly and sulkily subside when the Republicans show that they are not to be moved by mere vaporing." It is very difficult, however, to tell what such a man will do. General BUTLER has now been consistent for the long period of nearly ten years, and is probably becoming tired of the monotone. Moreover, he is too complaisant and suave. "I dislike that man," said Cardinal RICHELIEU of the Captain of his guard—"he bows too low." What is the plot which General BUTLER is hatching?

We referred the other day to the new system of protective imposts adopted by the colony of New South Wales. From late Melbourne files we learn that the question of protection, versus free trade, is agitating the whole colony, and there appears a strong probability that in few years more experience of the blessings of free trade will convert the entire people to protectionist views. Referring to the fact that the new Premier, though long a free trader, was obliged to summon strong protectionists to his support, the Melbourne *Age* says:

"Day after day we have had dinned into our ears the assurance that protection was dead and buried. The last general election gave the lie to those free traders that they no longer feared even the ghost of their bugbear. And yet, now that an opportunity is afforded them of showing their strength, they shrink from the trial of conclusions. It now appears that it is the free trade cause that is moribund. We have at least the assurance of its chief organ in the colony for the fact that no government formed on its principles could possibly be a permanent one. This is a humiliating confession to be made by a public journal that has preached a six years' crusade against protection. It has besought both the educated and uneducated classes to accept its creed, but in spite of its small a degree, and it has diligently culled from foreign prints, and eagerly published every scrap of evidence that it considered would shake the popular faith in the economic system it condemned. And yet is forced to declare that to-day it is further than ever from convincing a stubborn people that protection is bad for them."

When free-traders are thus enjoined to give their support in the Assembly to a protectionist government, which organ jously employs itself in the work of subversion outside, it looks a good deal like an open confession of failure.

It is well that Pennsylvania Republicans should know what the Democrats think of their prospect in the State. A Philadelphia correspondent of the *World*, who professes to have traveled considerably in the Southern range of counties, speaks hopefully, and concerning the prospect in general says:

"Under the efficient management of Col. Wallace, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, the organization of the Democrats is proceeding in the most satisfactory manner. There is quiet activity perceptible everywhere—an activity backed by that earnestness which only the importance of the contest and the confident assurance of success could inspire. As a consequence our people are ready to go into the fight thoroughly disciplined and ready to present an unbroken front to the enemy. Let me, in conclusion, assure you that so far as the prospects of the Democracy in this city and county are concerned, they are in the highest degree encouraging. We shall carry both as certainly as that a fair election is held, and that, for the first time, Democrats are determined upon having, or they will know the reason why."

That WALLACE has adopted the policy of a "still hunt," as affording the only possible hope of carrying the State, is well known, and it will be the safer course for the Republicans to look out for great activity of this sort on the part of their opponents, and be correspondingly active themselves. We believe the above is nine-tenths brag; but let us take them at their word, and bring out the full Republican vote.

Some of our Democratic contemporaries, who are constantly raving of trampled rights, and scenting a nigger in the air, might learn a wholesome lessen from their political *confere* POLLARD, the Southern historian, of "Lost Cause" authorship and fame. The success and progress of the negro since emancipation have set him pondering over the compensations which attended the late war, and caused him to revise his estimate of it. He has the honesty and the manhood to admit that the "loss of constitutional liberty," over which the Southern malcontents and their Northern allies have made such a hideous to-do, is wholly an imaginary grievance, while he declares JEFF DAVIS to have ruled immeasurably more harshly than LINCOLN, and the "tyranny" of the United States Government to have been the largest liberty in comparison with the despotism of the Confederacy. In the abolition of slavery, he says, the South "got rid of a garment of shame where it was not a shirt of fire," and that in the loss of what was formerly a reproach to them all over the world—their unworthy leadership, their bitter prejudices, their enormous blindness and conceit, they found a positive and beneficial gain. He calls upon the people of the South to forsake whatever remnants of their old opinions respecting the inferiority and helplessness of the negro still cling them; to bury out of sight their remaining dogmas and conceits, to accept at its proper value the new revelation of the new citizen, and thus turn the Lost Cause into a Lost Curse. We commend these wise and liberal utterances to the thoughtful consideration of all whom it may concern; because, when Kings change their garments it is proper that their retainers should alter their own liveries.

It is not only wholly proper, but every way necessary that due time should be taken for the consideration of a given project before entering upon its execution. Unless, however, the proposition which is on foot in this city for the establishment of works for the reduction of ores and the refining of precious metals, shall be pushed with vigor, Pittsburgh will be distanced in the race for supremacy in this new industry, instead of leading the whole field of competitors, as it should do. We referred a day or two ago to the agitation of the question in Cleveland and Toledo. In Chicago the enterprise has already taken root, apparently as a permanent business. The Swansea Melting and Refining Company of that city, which only went into full operation about the middle of last month, is now reducing about ten tons of ore per day, which yields an average of four tons of crude bullion—chiefly lead—but which also yields about $150 of silver and $100 of gold to the ton of crude bullion. The Company is also refining about ten tons per day of crude bullion from Utah, which gives about the same per centage of the precious metals as is taken from the crude bullion made from the ores. The company has thus far produced from the ores and from the crude bullion together, gold and silver to the amount of about $33,000, and lead to the value of $30,000. Nearly the whole of these ores and bullions have been received from Salt Lake City. There is no reason why a large share of this profitable business should not fall to Pittsburgh, whose advantages over Chicago as a smelting point are apparent at the first glance. Not only the mines of Utah, but of Nevada, California, and the whole West, may be made to conduce to the profit and prosperity of our own people.

MR. CHASE AND THE PRESIDENCY.

In Saturday's COMMERCIAL we gave the substance of an important letter written by Hon. H. B. STANTON, a life-long anti-slavery worker, to an influential member of the Republican party, in which he expressed a belief that if Democracy could rise far enough above its prejudices and insincerities to frankly and faithfully accept the Reconstruction Acts and Amendments, and nominate a candidate in whose determination to enforce them rigidly and impartially the non-partisan voters of the country could confide, it would probably carry the next Presidential election. A similar opinion is, we observe, entertained by Chief Justice CHASE; who, while disclaiming any political aspirations of a personal character, has again, since the date of his letter to VALLANDIGHAM, and in a still more marked and unreserved manner, indicated his interest in the new departure, and his desire that the Democratic party should place itself in hearty accord with the advanced views of its most liberal and progressive members.

About a week after the Ohio Convention, the Democracy of Wood county, West Virginia, held a convention at Parkersburg, and adopted a series of resolutions, in the main resembling, although less denunciatory, and in some respects considerably more liberal than those of the VALLANDIGHAM platform. Subsequently a number of conservative gentlemen of both parties agreed to submit the resolutions to Mr. CHASE, and request him to give his views concerning them. The resolutions were forwarded with a letter which, after citing the admiration of its subscribers for his private and political virtues, and their belief that he was "the only person who could fill the Executive chair with satisfaction to the entire people," says:

"It may be premature to agitate the issues which are being forced upon the country, but your friends desire to stand upon no equivocal ground in the coming contest. They have, therefore, drawn up the enclosed platform as embodying what are their principles, and what they believe you will accept as the principles for a national platform."

The fourth of these resolutions, which are fourteen in number, is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That while we do not approve the means employed, to adopt the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, we nevertheless hold that, having been promulgated by all departments of the Government, and having been engrafted by the people, they are parts of the Constitution of the United States, and are to be respected and obeyed as such."

While the ninth, written with reference to the accession to the Union of neighboring States, declares: "We have neither the purpose nor the wish to impose our institutions by force on the people."

In Saturday's COMMERCIAL we gave the substance of an important letter written by Hon. H. B. STANTON, a life-long anti-slavery worker, to an influential member of the Republican party, in which he expressed a belief that if Democracy could rise far enough above its prejudices and insincerities to frankly and faithfully accept the Reconstruction Acts and Amendments, and nominate a candidate in whose determination to enforce them rigidly and impartially the non-partisan voters of the country could confide, it would probably carry the next Presidential election. A similar opinion is, we observe, entertained by Chief Justice CHASE; who, while disclaiming any political aspirations of a personal character, has again, since the date of his letter to VALLANDIGHAM, and in a still more marked and unreserved manner, indicated his interest in the new departure, and his desire that the Democratic party should place itself in hearty accord with the advanced views of its most liberal and progressive members.

About a week after the Ohio Convention, the Democracy of Wood county, West Virginia, held a convention at Parkersburg, and adopted a series of resolutions, in the main resembling, although less denunciatory, and in some respects considerably more liberal than those of the VALLANDIGHAM platform. Subsequently a number of conservative gentlemen of both parties agreed to submit the resolutions to Mr. CHASE, and request him to give his views concerning them. The resolutions were forwarded with a letter which, after citing the admiration of its subscribers for his private and political virtues, and their belief that he was "the only person who could fill the Executive chair with satisfaction to the entire people," says:

"It may be premature to agitate the issues which are being forced upon the country, but your friends desire to stand upon no equivocal ground in the coming contest. They have, therefore, drawn up the enclosed platform as embodying what are their principles, and what they believe you will accept as the principles for a national platform."

The fourth of these resolutions, which are fourteen in number, is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That while we do not approve the means employed, to adopt the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, we nevertheless hold that, having been promulgated by all departments of the Government, and having been engrafted by the people, they are parts of the Constitution of the United States, and are to be respected and obeyed as such."

While the ninth, written with reference to the accession to the Union of neighboring States, declares: "We have neither the purpose nor the wish to impose our institutions by force on the people," these resolutions having been forwarded to Mr. CHASE for his consideration, he returned them under date of July 28th, together with a letter in which, as we have said, he disclaims personal ambition, but remarks:

"It would give me very great pleasure, however, to see the Democratic party, by the general adoption of the principles laid down in the resolutions, restored to its position as the party of progress and reform, and so insure its own success and the best welfare of our country."

The interesting point is the emendations made by Mr. CHASE in the resolutions. They are as follow: In the fourth resolution he erased the words "while we do not approve the means employed to adopt." Also, "we nevertheless hold that," and the single word "they," making that resolution to read in the following direct and explicit form:

"That the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, having been promulgated by all departments of the government, and having been submitted to the people, are parts of the Constitution of the United States, and are to be respected and obeyed as such."

On the margin, and referring to this resolution, he also wrote:

"It would be better to strike out all reference to means of adoption. No statement will please; to many it will offend."

In the ninth resolution he interpolated the words "or fraud," following the original word "force," so as to read—

"We have neither the purpose nor the wish to impose our institutions by force *or fraud* upon any people," etc.

Copies of the original resolutions, with accompanying letters, were also sent at the same time to JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and various other representative conservative men of the different States of the Union, with the intention of making their replies public, when received; a fact of which Mr. CHASE was notified. The personal disclaimer of the Chief Justice as to his own candidature, will carry different weight with different men. There is, we think, not only very little doubt that he would be perfectly willing to accept the nomination on such a platform, but also a strong probability that he is engineering to obtain it. It rests with the party whether these principles are to enter into the Presidential contest of next year.

In view of the appointment of Earl RUSSELL as England's arbitrator in the Alabama claims, the selection by the President of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS as the representative of the interests of the United States, is particularly gratifying. While the principles upon which these claims are to be decided are quite definite and clear, and while it is not for a moment to be supposed that Lord RUSSELL purposes in any manner to depart from the line of strict impartiality, yet the facts that the escape of the pirate vessel from an English port occurred during his administration, that in the diplomatic controversies of which it subsequently formed the subject, his arguments were adroit and ingenious, rather than frank and ingenuous—and that he steadily, indeed somewhat violently, opposed the ratification of the treaty, upon the grounds that the Alabama clauses contained an implied censure of himself, are of sufficient significance to warrant us in the belief that whenever there is room for a doubt he will not fail to give England the full benefit of it, and this as much for the reason that the RUSSELL of 1871 desires to be consistent with the RUSSELL of 1862, as for any other cause. We should not be surprised to learn that the acceptance of Mr. ADAMS was chiefly owing to the appointment of RUSSELL, of whose probable selection by the Crown our own administration was doubtless informed. Mr. ADAMS is quite a match for Lord RUSSELL, whether in diplomatic ability, knowledge of the facts involved in the case, or the principles of international law which relate to them, and he will probably feel an honorable pride in again meeting his old adversary, whose wiliness never worsted him.

The postal telegraph experiment made by the English government has already been referred to in these columns. It has now had a year's experience, and the results are of a most satisfactory character. The price paid by the government was $37,500,000, the interest of which, at three and a quarter per cent, was $1,218,750 for the year; while the working expenses were $2,350,000 additional, making a total of $3,568,750. The gross earnings for the year have, however, reached the handsome figure of $3,992,900, leaving a government balance of $424,250, which, considering that the first year of such an enterprise is always the most expensive, and that the tariff was fixed at the low rate of twelve cents for twenty words, must be received a decided success. We observe that a writer in the New York *Tribune* includes in the expenses two million dollars additional for construction, but even if the interest on this sum be embraced in the aggregate expenses, a margin of profit is still left. In all probability the working costs will next year be diminished considerably below the present figures, while the receipts will without question increase from year to year. As an illustration of how some governments endeavor to benefit their people, and make money by the operation, while others consent to see them robbed by grasping monopolists, without being benefited a penny's worth, a comparison of this system with our own is interesting.

We notice that the Tory press of England is airing a prediction said to have been made by Lord PALMERSTON concerning GLADSTONE—namely, that he would first ruin the constitution of Great Britain, and then die in a mad-house. His defeat of the Army Purchase system by the revocation of the royal warrant is adduced as the realization of the first part of the prophecy, while his rapidly failing health is regarded as propitious for the other half. Our transatlantic contemporaries mistake the significance of PALMERSTON's prophecy. What he really meant was that, in recognition of GLADSTONE's important public services to his country, the Queen would probably elevate him to a seat in the House of Lords.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that a princely gift—no less than three hundred thousand dollars—has been made to the projected Presbyterian hospital at West Philadelphia, by a gentleman well known in financial circles, who is too desirous that his generosity should be made public.

The use of carbonic acid gas as an economical and effective agent for extinguishing fires, is attracting considerable attention. Its ascendency over water is proved by the knowledge that it possesses no corrosive properties whatever, and therefore cannot injure the most delicate texture nor fade its color; in this respect it is unparalleled, and absolutely harmless, and also superior to all other known elements in the subjugation of fire. It is estimated that three-fourths more property is destroyed by smoke and water than by the fire itself, and they form by far the most frequent and conspicuous items in the adjustment of every loss.

According to a late writer, sunstroke is due to the action of light upon the brain exerted through the eye, and not, as generally believed, to an elevation temperature; and it is asserted that, if the eye be properly shaded from the glare of the sun, any unusual precaution in the way of protecting the head and back of the neck may be dispensed with. In view of this theory goggles are recommended during dog days.

Colored women and girls have become a favorite class of servants with the housekeepers of New York and Boston. Labor agents at Richmond say that the demand for colored females from both the cities named is very great and still increasing. They cannot fill half the orders for such servants, and one agent now advertises for five hundred women and girls to go North, promising from $12 to $20 per month. These colored servants get at Richmond from $5 to $10 per month—rarely more than $10.

The peach trade continues exceedingly lively at New York. The New Jersey Railroad alone last week was bringing 100,000 baskets a day, employing for the purpose nine trains of cars. The aggregate number of cars in these trains is 196, and all put together they would extend over a mile and a quarter of track.

No popular fallacy is more deeply rooted than that oysters are unwholesome at certain periods and that they should only be eaten during those months whose names contain the letter R. Even medical men often advise people not to take them at this time, yet many people eat them with a hearty relish and without the least discomfort all the year round. Good oysters are as good now as at any time, though bad ones are likely to be more common. So says the New York *Mail*.

This is the only genuine recipe for making Canada gingerbread: Git your ginger; melt molasses till it biles over; melt some butter till it's thin; stir it through the molasses candy; multiply by wet sugar; thrash some clover and maryander seed, and grind them together; git a twelve pound sack of flour on credit; two cups of sour oil of kine; beat somebody out of the eggs; beat the eggs; strain them to subtract the shells. Line the pan with red flannel, saturate with equal parts of coal tar and strong butter, and pour the mixture in. Bake with a slow fuse.

Quinine biscuits have lately been introduced by London bakers. They are small, extremely well made, and have a pleasant and delicately bitter flavor. Each biscuit is estimated to contain one-fourth of a grain of quinine, and for delicate stomachs, or where it is desirable to disguise medicines as much as possible, or to combine food with medicine in a perfectly agreeable form, these biscuits are likely to become very popular.

Vegetable leather is now extensively manufactured, the principal materials being caoutchouc and naptha. The product is only one-third the price of ordinary leather, which it resembles so closely that they can be distinguished only by close inspection; and the vegetable leather has the additional advantage of being made in entire pieces of fifty yards in length if desired, one and a half yards wide, of any thickness demanded, of uniform quality, and ample strength.

The Hudson River and New York Central Railroad Companies have both adopted a new style of car to be used in the transportation of petroleum. Oil hereafter will be transported over this road in fire-proof iron tanks, made of a quarter-inch boiler iron, fastened upon platform cars. They are filled from a dome at the top, the main hole in which is to be securely fastened when the tank is filled. In case of an accident, it will hardly be possible for the oil to escape, for even in case of severe concussion no considerable quantity of oil would be likely to escape.

The new textile plant, known as Ramie, raised on worn out cotton lands, is said to have been a great success, and it is claimed that there is no reason why it should not take the place of both cotton and sugar, as a staple production of the country. It has no enemies, like cotton, no diseases, and there are no losses from rotten seed. It is said that the Ramie will flourish in many localities of California, producing two crops per annum.

Important Meeting Concerning Patents in England.

An important meeting of patent agents was recently held in London to consider what reforms in the law were necessary, the better to protect inventors in the sole use of their inventions, and secure to them the profits which rightfully belong to them. The lax character of the English patent laws has operated with especial injury to American inventors, it being the practice in England to grant patents to mere "first importers," without reference to the question as to whether the importer is also the inventor. This has led to the pirating of many inventions, and to the consequent damage of the actual inventor, who has thereby been deprived of the profits which he had a right to expect, while the adventurer who committed the fraud has pocketed the money. Among the resolutions passed at the meeting in question was one declaring that, in view of the benefits conferred upon the public by inventors, the issue of patents to these "first importers" is an injury to society and an injustice to inventors, and that legislation should be had containing the issue of patents to actual inventors and their representatives. Other resolutions declaring that the term of the patent should be extended from fourteen to twenty-one years, and that the official fees, which now amount to about £100, should not take the form of penalties, should be reduced from eight hundred and seventy-five dollars to fifty dollars, for the entire period covered by the patent, were adopted. A committee was appointed to urge these and other reforms upon the government at once. This action is of considerable interest to American inventors, the fruits of whose genius have often been purloined by unscrupulous persons; the paler saving inventions of our own people being scattered broadcast throughout that country, in its shops, its manufactories, its households, and its fields—which has been done in spite of a system that virtually deprived the inventor of the rewards of his own ingenuity. The introduction of these more liberal measures cannot fail to stimulate inventive enterprise alike in this country and in England, and correspondingly to promote the advantage and prosperity of the people.

National Educational Association.

The National Educational Association will meet at St. Louis on the 22d instant, and continue in session for three days. The following list of appointments specified in the printed circular, the Secretary, W. E. Crosby, of Davenport, Iowa, says it is understood that the agent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroads by which, on orders obtained from him, (the Secretary) excursion tickets will be sold at Pittsburgh, and points west, to Chicago and return on the P., F. W. and C., and to Indianapolis on the P., C. and St. L. Reduced fare points reduced fares will be provided for all persons becoming members of the Association at St. Louis.

We are glad to learn that the effort to purify the Chicago river by giving it a new outlet has proved a complete success. The river is now a clear stream, flowing steadily from the lake into the Illinois river, and thence into the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. Its effect on the sanitary condition of the city is something wonderful, the present death rate being lower than at any similar period during the past eleven years. The report of the Sanitary Superintendent to the Board of Health for one week is as follows:

Deaths for the week ending July 29, 1870..... 294
Deaths for the corresponding week of 1871..... 175
Decrease..... 119

This is most encouraging, and partly indicates the degree in which civic authorities may be responsible for the lives of the citizens under their charge. But not only is purity long-lived, it has also comely morals. A similar table of criminal statistics for the corresponding weeks would probably show a like falling off. Cleanliness is clover-breathed, and next to godliness as well—a fact which might be studied to advantage in our own city.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* states that a conjunction of interests between the Union Pacific Railroad and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is contemplated, which promises to be satisfactory to the shareholders of both of these companies, though perhaps less conducive to the interests of the public or the commerce of New York. Although nothing definite has taken place, the basis of an understanding has been carried out for the assimulation of the rates of freight and passenger traffic of the two companies, which will probably result in a final arrangement.

There are about 1,500 Turnverein societies in the United States, each of which average 100 members. To join one of these societies it is only necessary to have a good moral character and to be republican in principle. Religious creed is not spoken of, but it is understood that the organization is what is styled infidel, or skeptical in belief. In local matters the members may vote as they please, but they are pledged to vote the Republican ticket only in State elections. Their chief object would appear to be the development and display of gymnastic culture. Their only benevolent feature is the gift to the family of a deceased member of one dollar from each surviving member of his society. A bi-annual festival is given, at the close of which it is decided by a vote where the next one shall be held. The local society in the place selected is obliged to pay the board and lodging of visiting delegates, but it has the benefit of all funds accruing from admission fees and bar profits.

While Governor Perham, of Maine, was transacting business with a State official, the other day, a young son entered the room unceremoniously and proceeding at once to his father, asked him rather loudly for money. The Governor, being busily engaged, and wishing to silence his boisterous demands, said to him: "My son, be quiet; I have no money." The little fellow placed himself in the rhetorical attitude, with one foot advanced and arms akimbo, and looking his father in the face, said: "Well, this is a pretty how d'ye do; Governor of Maine, and no money!" and went off whistling, with a look of mingled wonderment and disgust at the poverty of the Chief Magistrate.

A new party movement is in progress in Jersey City. Last week between 200 and 300 persons met for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries for a permanent organization. The question of the rights of people to parade was discussed thoroughly, and the conclusion was arrived at that no person should be permitted to interfere with the laws of the country, and that they were prepared at any moment, if necessary, to shoulder muskets to vendicate the rights of Americans. Two hundred names were enrolled on the spot, and it was decided that the name of the organization should be the "Free American Association."

The New York *Times* says: There are now lying at the various piers on the North and East rivers nearly one hundred and fifty vessels, whose long, graceful hulls and rounded sterns at once proclaim their American origin. All fly a foreign ensign, a fact which attests the esteem in which the American shipbuilder and his perfect model are held abroad. Is it not about time that his claims were equally well recognized at home? Ship-building is not yet a lost art among us, though there seems to be imminent danger that it shortly will be.

PERSONAL.

The New York *Globe* says just this, and many there are who will respond, amen: "Nilsson's manager serves one good purpose, and that is, to ascertain to what extent the American public desire to squander money for the purpose of hearing a vocalist whose merits, though great, should never have caused a higher price than one dollar for admission tickets, and fifty cents extra for reserved seats to be charged for her concerts. Mr. Strakosch has a *legal* right to charge ten dollars a ticket if the public desire to pay it. The *people* have the power, however, to put down extravagant prices. If they decline visiting overcharged places of amusement, exorbitant rates would soon tumble down to a proper figure."

Chief Justice Chase has been sojourning for a month or more at the magnetic springs, at St. Louis, Michigan. A letter writer says: "He is an early riser, taking his bath at 5:30 o'clock, and walking generally a mile or two before breakfast. Those who saw him in New York last winter moving slowly along the streets would hardly recognize him now in the man who walks briskly his three, five and sometimes six miles a day. Such activity excites the more attention, as the invalids generally take but little exercise, trusting entirely to the waters without endeavoring to work out their own salvation. He has been heard recently to declare himself as better than he has been at any time within the last two years. His form is becoming more rounded, and his face is regaining its original contour. His energy and activity seem to be greater, if possible, than before his attack. He has a slight touch of chills and fever, in consequence of exposure to very light clothing in the early morning and evening air, which is malarious, and at those hours often cold. He is now, however, free from them and from all symptoms of recurrence. Gen. Joseph Hooker has also been trying the springs for about two months, and has derived great benefit. He is now able to walk with much more ease, and is much better in general health than before his visit.

Mrs. Cady Stanton tells this story about Greeley's rambles in California: On one occasion he went on horseback into the Yosemite Valley forty-eight miles in one day, and out again the next. The morning after he was so completely used up that he was transported from his bed by four gentle-handed Chinamen. On another occasion, having an engagement to speak, he kept urging the driver to go faster up a long, weary mountain. The driver said nothing, but jogged on until he began to descend, and then he put his horses on the full run as usual, Horace, sick and sore, mournfully bumped about, and much frightened withal, begged the driver to hold up. "No, no," said he, "I am determined to land you in 'Kingdom Come' or Carson City before six o'clock."

Mr. Charles Fenno Hoffman, the poet and novelist of the past generation, is still living an inmate of an insane asylum in Pennsylvania, where he has been for twenty years.

Caleb Cushing has a suit against Mrs. General Gaines for $50,000, for services in gaining her immense estate. Mrs. Gaines charges that Mr. Cushing paid himself from the rents of her property, and claims a large amount due.

Dr. Bessels, who sailed in charge of the scientific department of Captain Hall's Arctic expedition, was one of the most brilliant young men in Heidelberg, where his old friends are very happy in his success. He took his degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the early age of nineteen, and at twenty was a thorough teacher of the natural sciences, a thinker of great depth and boldness, and withal a silent, reserved, and almost eccentric man.

The fact is noted that one day last week, while a select party of New Yorkers were taking a quiet game of euchre on Long Island, a dead cow came aboard, when Mayor A. Oakey Hall, one of the party, whipped off his coat, plunged into the water, specacles and all, and swam like an expert toward the drowning chief. He caught it and held it on until the yacht bore down and both were hauled on board. It was a brave deed, and, in spite of the mandate imposed by Mayor Hall's modesty, one which could not be kept a secret by the admiring eye witnesses.

Miss Nilsson has finally reached Newport after having been constantly announced many times. Her friends assert that she will not sing there in public, but only at private *musicales*. She is the guest of Mrs. Judge Stoughton.

W. H. Claggett, just elected delegate to Congress from Montana Territory by the Republicans, is only thirty-five years old, and previous to 1865 resided in Nevada, where he was quite prominent in politics. He is a lawyer by profession, and has already won a favorable reputation at the bar in the far West.

Concerning the prospective Nilsson troupe, it will be interesting to learn that the season is to open at New York, October 23, with Traviata; this is to be followed by Mignon and L'Ombre by Flotow, a work entirely new to America. Rumor speaks of Mme. Nombelli as an addition to the company. Capoul, the new tenor, is different in appearance from the usual stage heroes with their fierce black moustaches and sparkling eyes. He is a slender blonde, has light, curly hair and whiskers, and is considered very handsome.

THE CARDIFF GIANT.

Authentic History of the Delusion Concerning It.

[From Silliman's Journal.]

The block of gypsum from which the Cardiff Giant was carved was quarried near Fort Dodge, in Iowa, where there is an inexhaustible supply of massive gypsum of Mesozoic age. It was transported to Chicago, Illinois, where it was placed in the workshop of Mr. Burckhardt, a well known marble worker of that city, who contracted with the originators of the scheme, for a not very considerable sum of money, to produce a gigantic recumbent figure of a man. He, Mr. Burckhardt, resting with the left arm under the body, the right arm thrown across the body over the pelvis, and with the legs slightly flexed at the knees, was measurably a necessity of the form of the block of gypsum. The general contour of this figure was first modeled in clay by or under the direction of Mr. Burckhardt, and was then transferred to the stone. Our informant states that he saw the figure more than once during its preparation. The appearance of age was given partly by treating the surface with acids to remove the tool-marks and the raw look of the recently tooled surface, and this effect was subsequently heightened by the grime and soil of a seven months' interment. The whole process of newly made antique was transported by rail to a point on the Newark (N. J.) and thence by teams into the farm itself, where, by the aid of a body of workpeople brought from a distance, it was placed in its resting place near the well at which Newell Higgins engaged in the work of removal and interment were taken away tentatively, and thus no one at or near Syracuse but those engaged in the speculation knew of its existence. By a singular accident an eye-witness to the stealing in the Chicago workshop happened to be in Syracuse at the time its discovery as an immense fraud, and, visiting the Newell farm with a crowd of curious spectators, was surprised to see his acquaintance half buried in the earth. We have not the facts in the book this statement is based upon, but at an early day a detailed statement from the workshop of Mr. Burckhardt or its entire history, which we may take another occasion to publish.

The great work of constructing the ship canal through the St. Clair flats above Detroit, is finished after three years of hard labor, and an expense of $3,000,000. It is a mile and a half in length, and some 300 to 350 feet wide, consisting of two cuts each 1,221 feet long and forty feet wide, constructed of piles, incased in frames of timber, and filled up with clay and sand. Vessels are now passing through the canal.

The Washington *Chronicle* says that it is currently reported in political circles there that an effort is being made by the Ohio Democracy to induce McCook to withdraw from the canvass. Changing the base of operations of the enemy is a difficult matter, but it is better than complete annihilation. Betting men are trying to find takers on 25,000 majority for Noyes.

Help for the Nervous.

Where is it to be found? cries the trembling victim of nervous debility. Not in the tavern dram, that flames to the throat, to be succeeded by a sense of overwhelming depression. Not in purgative pills, or a Lenten diet, but in an invigorant and restorative in which the tonic elements are united with gentle aperient and alterative properties. When Hostetter's Stomach Bitters was introduced nearly twenty years ago, this important object was first attained. This peaceful and active vegetable specific is as justly celebrated for its cures of nervous diseases, as for the absolute certainty with which it relieves dyspepsia and biliousness. The hot weather toward the close of summer generally aggravates diseases of a nervous type, creating a degree of feebleness which is beyond measure distressing. Under such circumstances rally the bodily energies with a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Of all tonics, it is the most satisfactory in all its operations, and the least exciting. It braces their nerves up to their natural tension, but not beyond it, so there is no reaction. It has other properties, however, than those of a nervine, and as a blood depurent and moderate aperient, is superior to any other medicine of the day.

Fraud, however, is on the alert. The celebrity of the original medicine has given rise to scores of counterfeits and imitations. Examine the label, and the *fac simile* of the signature of the the firm; see that the spelling is all correct, and thus make sure of the genuineness of the article you buy. P. Hostetter's Bitters are never sold in kegs or barrels, but in bottles only.

POLITICAL.

CONTROLLER.

FOR CITY CONTROLLER—
R. J. McGOWAN.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

TREASURER.

FOR CITY TREASURER—
Capt. W. M. DALGLIESH,
SEVENTH WARD.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

FOR CITY TREASURER—
C. L. MAGEE,

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

FOR CITY TREASURER—
A. J. COCHRAN

Will be a candidate for City Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

MAYOR.

FOR MAYOR—
J. B. SWEITZER,

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meetings.

FOR MAYOR—
BEN. W. MORGAN,

Subject to the decision of the Republican voters of the city of Pittsburgh.

FOR MAYOR—
A. H. GROSS,
Of the Twentieth ward,

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

LOST OR STOLEN.

On Wednesday, August 9th, a POCKET BOOK, containing fifteen $\$42$ Dollars in bills and a Check, No. 9,593 drawn by Holmes & Lafferty, in favor of Clark Chidlister for Four Hundred and Fifty-two Dollars and Eighty-three Cents ($\$452.83$) on the Citizens' National Bank; also, Check No. 47, drawn by H. Agreman in favor of C. Chidlister for Six Hundred and Four Dollars and Thirty-five Cents ($\$604.35$) on Tradesmens' National Bank.

All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating for same, as payment has been stopped.

A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the same to the COMMERCIAL office, or the Depot Master at the Union Depot.

C. CHIDDISTER.

DRY GOODS.

Cheney Brothers'

AMERICAN

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,

Warranted all Pure Silk and not to crack or change, $2 00 per yard.

26-inch Black French Silk at $2 00, a great bargain.
Ponson, Bonnet and Tapisier Black Silks.
Fancy Silks in Stripes, Checks and Plain Colors, a complete Assortment.
Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres.
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres.
Bombazines, Tamise Cloths.
Biarritz, Merinos.
Fullerton Barred Flannel.
Red Flannel, White Flannel.
Grey Flannel, Country Blankets.
Fine Eastern Blankets.

At Less than Wholesale Prices.

James Caldwell,

118 and 120 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY

The next Term will commence MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4. We have full Preparatory English, Preparatory Classical, Scientific and Collegiate Courses under fourteen Professors and Instructors. The Chair of Civil Engineering will be filled by a gentleman of ability and much practical experience. Two Instructors have been added to the Collegiate and Preparatory Departments.

Many new arrangements have been made and changes in the University Building which will greatly increase the efficiency of every department. For particulars or Catalogues apply at the University Building, corner of Ross and Diamond street.

NEWELL INSTITUTE,
(CHARTERED.)

Ladies' School, No. 255 Penn Avenue.
Boys' School, No. 267 Penn Avenue.

The Institute will Reopen on the FIRST MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER. The Schools are under the same general management, and in separate buildings. The former offers the usual Course, with Diploma to Pupils worthy of it. The latter prepares for Business or College. Both Branches will receive *the close personal attention* of the Principal.

Applications will be received at the Office, No. 255, or the Principal, at 9 o'clock daily, on and after the 28th inst.

Terms, $40 per Session of five months.

tf J. R. NEWELL.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS IN-STITUTION offers the best recommended advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than 20 Professors and Teachers. For Circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N.Y.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York. A higher and more practical Course of instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country.

Reopens September 13th. For the Annual Register, containing Improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY,
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.
FOUNDED BY HON. ASA PACKER.
TUITION FREE.

The Term Opens on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6. Candidates will be examined for entrance on SEPTEMBER 1. Apply to HENRY COPPEE, LL. D., President.

Beaver Seminary and Musical Institute
Opens Its Seventeenth Year Sept. 12.

Extensive Grounds, healthful location, Rooms well furnished, ventilated, warmed by grates. Instruction thorough in Ancient and Modern Languages and Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Send for Catalogue to the Principal.

REV. R. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa.

FOR SALE,

School Bonds,

Bearing 7 3-10 Interest

PER ANNUM.

James T. Brady & Co

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad

Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents., are dated 1SSS, for thirty years, interest payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, August 12, 1871.

The affair of the New Funding Loan of the United States is now intelligible. Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., act as agents between the Treasury and a combination of bankers, at home and in Europe, and will place at the disposition of Mr. Boutwell a sum of money, in exchange for six per cent bonds, with which to begin the redemption of the five-twenties of 1862. Beyond this the Secretary engages to add twenty millions of gold from his surplus, on September 1, so that he will have a good round sum in readiness for redemption of bonds. The 1867's are not to be called in by their dates, but designated by lot, so as to affect the whole outstanding $460,000,000, of that class, keeping them just about par and parity. Each month he will notify what bonds will cease to draw interest at the end of ninety days, the amount being equal to his new subscriptions to date. The combination is strong enough, in home and foreign support, to insure the steady continuance of the stream of five per cent. money; and we may practically regard $130,000,000 of our six per cent. obligations as renewed for ten years at five per cent. We confirm our statement of yesterday, that the exchange will be made with as little derangement of financial affairs as possible; and also our opinion that no sudden changes need be expected from it, either in gold or in stocks. But there is one change in the condition of the country, and that is, that our citizens generally should at last fully understand that five per cent. is high enough interest for their Government to pay.

—Whatever success there may be in funding the existing debt of the United States, says the York *Advertiser*, we see no reason to expect from it much direct influence upon either gold or stocks. The exchange of five-twenties for the new 5 per cent, that is, their conversion—will merely renew an existing debt at cheaper rates; and it will be managed with as little derangement as possible to the usual course of financial transactions. Incidentally, it may affect the price of gold, through a greater confidence in the value of the greenback; and it will surely lead to a further reduction of our railroad securities, but only of those whose dividends are considered secure. In these ways the markets for gold and stocks may be affected; but the connection has nothing striking or dramatic about it, and speculative interests based on the hope of immediate changes are likely enough to defeat themselves. We do not assert that this has already been the case; but, if any one chooses to say it, we see no occasion to contradict it.

—It is claimed by some that the present plethora of money arises from the creation of new gold and silver, and is owing to the increased production of the precious metals from the mines of the Western Territories and the Pacific coast. This is partly true in effect, but the effect is not produced by any accumulation of the precious metals in this country, as is inferred by those who assign this increase as the cause of the plethora of money in American markets. On the contrary, the aggregate amount of gold and silver held by the people of the United States Treasury at present is $24,000,000 less than at this time last year. We have produced more gold and silver, but we have also used up and exported a vast deal more. The sales of silver in New York, for consumption by manufacturers of silverware, including the coinage of Mexican dollars, are said to aggregate $5,000,000 annually. Including the consumption of precious metals by manufacturing jewelers of all sorts, this aggregate is increased several fold, the estimated $25,000,000—that is to say, $5,000,000 in silver, and $10,000,000 in gold; and this exclusive of what is known as "old stock" or plate. The fact is asserted that there is more silver used for domestic purposes in the United States than any other country in the world. The actual consumption of precious metals in the arts in the United States this year, will reach, at least $15,000,000 or $17,000,000. Our total product of the precious metals in the fiscal year ending July 1, probably, did not exceed $26,000,000, while our net exports during the same period were $76,000,000, and with the amount consumed in the arts, say, $17,000,000, making an aggregate of $93,000,000, and showing a decrease during the year of from $16,000,000 to $18,000,000 in the stock of precious metals in the country. But the flow of the specie to Europe has made money extremely easy in the great markets of that part of the world, and has been reflected in American markets. That the ease in the London money market has been a great object with the heavy exports of specie from this country is shown by the fact that as soon as our exports of specie began to fall off a couple of weeks ago, the Bank of England began to lose its stock of bullion. Week before last the bank lost over $1,000,000 sterling, and yesterday's telegrams from London show a further loss of £1,127,000. This money goes at present to France and thence to Germany, where, in the principal market of Frankfort, it exercises almost as much influence as American affairs as it would if accumulated in London. There is, however, a vast change in progress in the movement of the specie around the world as compared with a few years ago. Previous to about 1863 Asia was the great and mysterious consumer of bullion. For centuries China and Japan have exported enormous quantities of their own products, but had imported but little from other countries; hence the balance had to be paid in specie. During the twenty years previous to 1863 or 1864 the annual exports of specie from England to Asia averaged $20,000,000. In 1857 no less than £20,000,000, or about $100,000,000, went to China and the various Mediterranean ports. But the Japanese and Chinese policy of seclusion has been changed. They are importing more largely of the manufactures and products of other nations, and it takes less specie to pay the balance due them. The scale upon which this great change is taking place may be approximately seen by the following table in the circular of the English house of Fixley, Abell, Langley & Blake, showing the exports of silver from the United Kingdom, Holland, to India, China and the Straits:

1860	$42,390,000	1866	$11,295,000
1861	34,120,000	1867	3,211,000
1862	50,455,000	1868	8,175,000
1863	41,318,000	1869	11,910,000
1864	31,270,000	1870	7,995,000
1865	15,990,000	'71 (6 mo's)	7,090,000

It has often been claimed that the product of precious metals during the last twenty years was in excess of the demands of the commercial world, and that if it were not for the wonderful absorption of such enormous amounts in Asia there would be a decline in the value as compared with that of other products of human industry; in other words, that the specie price of all other commodities would gradually rise so as to form an equivalent for the increased quantity of the precious metals; and it may be that the present plethora of money is due partly to the fact that the prices of commodities, securities, stocks and the investments generally have not risen in proportion to the increase of specie in Europe caused by the change in the Asiatic trade of both Europe and America.

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York yesterday as follows:

Gold	112½
United States 6s of 1881	117½
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	114½
United States 10-40s	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114
Union Pacific Railroad	87½
Central Pacific Railroad	114½
Currency 6s	114½

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 12, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C. & H.	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Do. Scrip	90	90	90	90	90	90
Erie	30½	30¾	30½	30¾	30¾	30½
Reading	114½	114½	115	115	115	115
Harlem	----	----	128	127½	----	----
Mich. Cent	----	----	----	----	----	----
Lake Shore	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½
Illinois Cent	----	----	----	----	----	----
Cleve. & Pitts	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
C. & N. W.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Do. pref	92	92	91½	91½	91½	91½
Rock Island	97	97	97	97	97½	97½
St. Paul	61¾	61	61	61	60¾	60¾
Do. pref	81¾	80	80½	80½	80¾	80¾
Fol. & Wabash	----	62¾	63	63	----	----
Do. pref	----	94	99	99	----	----
Fort Wayne	46	----	46½	46¾	45¾	45¾
Ohio & Miss	----	134	134	----	----	----
Ohio & Alton	----	128	128	128	----	----
Do. pref	----	----	----	2½	----	----
R., H. & Fulton	----	37½	----	37½	----	----
N. J. Central	----	105¾	----	105¾	----	----
Canton	----	78½	78½	78½	----	----
W. U. Tel	----	69¾	----	69¾	----	----
Quicksilver	----	37	37	37	----	----
Pacific Mail	48¾	49	49½	49½	50	----
Adams Ex	----	45¾	----	45¾	----	----
Wells F. Ex	----	45¾	----	45¾	----	----
American Ex	----	96½	----	97	----	----
U. S. Ex	----	96½	----	97	----	----
Gold	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62
Philadelphia and Erie	31
Lehigh Navigation	38¾
Canawissa preferred	47¼
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	49¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	50¼
Camden and Amboy Railroad	121
Schuylkill Navigation	17¼
Reading	57¾

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) Dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

New Hop Market.

August 12.—The account from the hop growing sections are conflicting; in some localities the vine has made great improvement. The yield in this State is estimated at three-fourths that of last year. There is a great scarcity of choice qualities, which command 20 cents, in some cases 21 have been paid. Fair quality lots may be quoted 12@16 cents; sales about 300 bales from 12 to 21. In old there has been no transactions since our last. The crop accounts from other sides are less gloomy.

Mr. Emmet Wells, in his circular of the 10th inst., gives the following:

	Bales.
Receipts of the week	950
Receipts corresponding week last season	596
Total receipts of the season	63,777
Total receipts corresponding season last year	161,455
Export clearances week ending August 5	1,441
Total exports of the season	51,353
Total exports same time last year	56,953

—Commercial List.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, August 14, 1871.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per River & R.	Receipts per Penn. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, August 7	6,311	....	1,956
Tuesday, August 8	5,564	....	3,564
Wednesday, August 9	5,977	....	3,385
Thursday, August 10	4,222	903	2,096
Friday, August 11	5,542	312	4,512
Saturday, August 12	5,918	817	3,347
Total for week	31,334	1,732	19 281
Since January 1	625,344	63,635	331,115
To August 12, 1871	687,678	65,367	350,396
Same time 1870	677,618	91,282	321,595
Same time 1869	508,633	79,929	253,998
Same time 1868	725,444	105,546	392,500

BUSINESS.

Dullness was the ruling feature of the oil market for the past week was a dull one. This, however, is no news to the general reader, and has been the situation for a long time. Prices have further declined, both crude and refined, in fact the market seems entirely demoralized. The raw material has declined from ¾ to 3¼c per gallon. The decline in refined was about the same. Refiners contend that the price of crude is too high for manufacturing purposes, and that there is more money remaining idle than in running the way they are at present. The stock of crude on hand is sufficient for all ordinary purposes with fair receipts. The advantage of the market is evidently on the side of holders of crude.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	----	31,334

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past seven years:

From January 1st to August 12, 1871	687,678
Same time 1870	677,618
Same time 1869	508,633
Same time 1868	725,444
Same time 1867	653,648
Same time 1866	630,629
Same time 1865	290,989

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil east for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	2,698	1,732
Allegheny Valley Railroad	23,772	19,281
Total	26,470	21,013

BUSINESS.

Exports of refined oil east for the past three years by Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads from January 1st to August 12:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Pennsylvania Railroad	79,929	91,282	65,367
Allegheny Valley Railroad	253,998	321,509	350,396
Total	333,927	412,881	415,763

SALES.

The following are the crude and refined sales for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, barrels	17,000	2,500
Refined, barrels	5,000	5,000
Total	22,000	7,500

SATURDAY OPERATIONS.

The crude market continues dull. Prices are weak and very uncertain; in fact, the market is in a very demoralized condition, dealers being wider apart in their views in regard to prices. We have no change to note. We quote nominally as follows: Spot, 3½@3¾c; August 11¾c; S O, all year, 11¼c; B O, all year, 12¼c. We did not learn of a single sale for any delivery.

REFINED.

We have no change to note as relates prices or demand. The nominal rates were: Spot 24c; August 24¼c; September 24½c; October 24¾c. No sales were reported.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, August 12.—*The Herald* says: There was a strong feeling in the Titusville oil market upon the upper creek no important change in prices as reported. In the latter locality there was a depreciation of about five cents per barrel. We quote the following:

SALES:	
1,000 bbls upper creek Church Run oil	$4 35
1,000 bbls upper creek Church Run oil	4 30
1,000 bbls upper creek, Titusville pipe	4 20
1,000 bbls upper creek, Titusville pipe	4 20
1,000 bbls upper creek, Titusville pipe	4 20
1,000 bbls upper creek, at Cox, pipe	4 15
1,000 bbls upper creek, at Cox, pipe	4 15
1,000 bbls upper creek, at Cox, pipe	4 10
1,000 bbls lower creek, spot	4 70
1,000 bbls lower creek, regular	4 70
500 bbls lower creek, Rouseville	4 70
500 bbls lower creek, Rouseville	4 70
500 bbls lower creek, Rouseville	4 70
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity	4 85
500 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity	4 80

NEW YORK, August 12.—Closing prices of the 11th: For crude in bulk and lower range of prices is quoted, with nothing at 13½, but buyers at that price; no sales of full parcels are reported. Refined—The market still has a very dull appearance, and no productions is bearing against holders, especially as the shipping demand is very limited. We quote at 24½ with cargoes obtainable at $1 00 in bbls; sales embrace 1,000 barrels for August at 24½; 2,000 barrels do at 24¾; 2,000 barrels do at 24¾@25c; 1,000 barrels do at 25; 2,000 barrels do September at 23¾; resales of contracts closing at 23¾; case oil is lower and offered freely at 28, with but few buyers at that price. Naptha meets with some little shipping demand, with the sales of 3,000 barrels at 30c for Philadelphia delivery. A few resales of contracts constituted the business. There is no shipping inquiry of importance, and prices show no further change. Benzine is a weak feeling on the part of the holders. We note sales of 5,000 gallons for August at 32, and 1,000 barrels for last half of September at 24½.

OIL CITY, August 12.—The Market is quiet; refinery oil (Carll's Creek test) at 47 gravity, 42c. Crude is held at $4 90.

TITUSVILLE, August 12.—Market dull: 4 12½ bid for spot and $4 15 for regular. No sellers and market very quiet.

PARKERSBURG, August 12.—Market steady; S W 223,24c; Crude 13½c; cases 27½; September, 24¾@24¾c; October 24¾@25c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 12, 5:20 P. M.—August 23½@23½c; spot 24¼c; October 24¼c; crude 12¼c; sales 1,000 bbls August at 23¾; 2,000 do September.

NEW YORK, August 12, 3 p. m.—Market weaker; crude nominal; 13c is for prime, 13¼@13½c; purchases 15½c could be obtained; no sales. B O August 24¼c; S O, all year, 11¾c; B O, all year, 12¼c.

PARKER'S LANDING, August 12.—Market quiet at $4 50@4 55; sales at both prices.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Bates & G	Standard Oil Works	80
Bates & G	Tarentum Oil Works	160
P Hutchinson	Tarentum Oil Works	80
Jos. Bushnell	Crystal Oil Works	122
P Hutchinson	Petrolenm Oil Works	160
Duncan & Young	Citizens Oil Works	160
Bates & G	Citizens Oil Works	57
H. McKelvey	Cosmos Oil Works	80
H. McKelvey	Venta Oil Works	80
Bates & G	Citizens Oil Works	75
O'HARA & VER.	Standard Oil Works	160
Vandergrift & F	Standard Oil Works	160
Jas Newell	Smithson Oil Works	15
Thos King	Citizens Oil Works	628
Thos King	Tarentum Oil Works	80
Bates & G	Star Oil Works	294
Vandergrift & Foster	Standard Oil Works	160

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Standard Oil Works	1,160	Lilly Oil Works	160
Petrolia Oil Works	320	Crystal Oil Works	160
Tarentum Oil Works	256	Citizens Oil Works	1,257
Star Oil Works	320	Shamburg Oil Works	160
Venta Oil Works	80	Sunbeam Oil Works	160
Star Oil Works	454	Model Oil Works	160
Total			5,477

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. & P. R. R. and P. R. R

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, August 10, 1871.

John Speer & Co., 170 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

A. McKee & Sons, 220 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan & S, 154 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Marvin & Co, 306 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsythe Bros, 99 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, F & Co, 885 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 522 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Montgomery, K & Co, 400 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Brown & Wagner, 270 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Refining Co, 167 bbls refined, to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

Total shipments 3,373

Refined Oil Shipped East by West Penn Railroad.

Kirkpatrick & Lyon, 213 barrels to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Metzger, H & Co., 53 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Total 265

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, August 12, 1871.

The following are the arrivals of live stock for the week ending August 12th, as reported by Mr. C. H. Martin, yard master: Cattle 308 cars; hogs 110 cars; Sheep 100 cars; horses 15 cars; mules 8 cars. Comparing the receipts with those of last week we find there have been an increase of 6 cars of cattle, 5 cars of mules and 7 of sheep.

Cattle.

The arrivals heavy to-day, and all are through cattle. For the week just closed, the number of cattle on sale has been very light, as the principal part went through on first hands. The number of buyers here have been large, and a good many went away without purchasing, being unwilling to pay the prices holders asked. Prices were about the same as last week and cattle sold readily. Everything is sold and the prospect looks fair. Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs, $5 25; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5@5 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $4 75@4 90; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $2 75 to $4 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $3 50 to $4 00.

Hogs.

The arrivals continue light. Not many changed hands to-day, though the advance of 15c per hundred was fully sustained. Light hogs, smooth and fat, were selling about 20@25c higher, and prospects are still for a further advance.

Sheep.

The arrivals light to-day. None are selling and most all the buyers have left for the East. During the week the number of common on sale has been large, and sold slow, at prices a little lower than last week. Prime were rather scarce and in demand at full prices. Everything is sold and the prospect is fair. Extra, 95 to 100 lbs, $5 12@5 25; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $5 75@5 90; decent to fair, 75 to 90 lbs., $4@4 50; common to common, 60 to 70 lbs, $3 50@4 00; spring lambs, $5@6.

NOTE.—In quoting the prices of the different kinds of stock we always aim to give the general ruling figures. There was an instance this week of a few cattle selling as high as $5 85, but they were very fine, and of a kind and quality not generally on sale. The price obtained was an outside figure, and could not be quoted as a current price.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

August 12.—The market for foreign wool has been quite active, but, in other respects, there is nothing new to note. Domestic fleece meets with very little inquiry, the demand being confined entirely to parcels to supply the current wants of manufacturers; medium grades are steady, but fine lots are neglected and irregular. California and Texas wool has been in fair demand at steady prices. The stock of Pulled is pretty well reduced, and prices are a trifle firmer. Sales have been made of some 800 bales Cape, part to arrive, on private terms; and 200 do., on the spot, at 40@42c. The market closing with an upward tendency. The sales beside the above are 75,000 lbs X and XX Ohio fleece at 62c; 5,000 lbs medium washed 63c; 80,000 lbs unwashed 42c; 20,000 lbs Texas 42½c; 7,000 lbs lambs' pulled 62½@65c; 15,000 lbs super do 65c; 75,000 lbs spring clip California, part slightly burry, 37½@45½c; 50,000 lbs medium unwashed fleece, 3,000 lbs Western, 9,000 lbs Texas wool, 4,000 lbs scoured, 9,000 lbs Canada wool, 40,000 lbs do, 30,000 lbs carpet, and 50 bales Port Phillips, on private terms.—*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

August 12.—The market continues firm, but there is less disposition on the part of the manufacturers to operate. The medium grades of fleece are in fair request, but are not attracting much attention. The current quotations are as follows: Tub, ordinary, good and choice, 70@71c; common and quarter fleece, 69@69c; three-eighths and half blood, 67@68c; three-quarter blood, 61@63c; fine XX, picklock, 64@ 65c; western mixed grades, clothy, 59@62c; country wools, washed, 70@73c; do unwashed, 50c; unwashed, coarse and medium, 45@48c; do fine, 42@45; pulled wools, No. 1 and super, 58@60c; do merino, long, 59@60c; lambs pulled, 62@63c; short merino pulled, 46@47c; Texas unwashed, carpet, 32@35c; do clothing, 40@45c.—*North American.*

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, August 12, 1871.

REMARKS.—It is an ill wind that blows no one good. And if the markets are somewhat dull and unchanged in price, we have one comfort, and that is, we need not write much about them these sultry days. Some practical philosopher says that people may say what you have to say in the fewest possible words, in the shortest possible time, and be sure to quit when done." Following his advice, we close by saying that the market is rather dull and prices generally unchanged.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts 975 barrels; sales of prime at $2 00@2 75 per barrel. Prices have a downward tendency.

ASHES—Soda ash, common 4c; refined 4¾@4¾c; pearls in fair demand at 8¾@9c; pots 7¾c.

BEANS—Light inquiry with sales white at $1 02½ @ 1 06.

BUTTER—Receipts 78 packages; prices firm. Sales strictly prime at 18@20c; common 16@17c.

BACON and Provisions—There has been some changes in prices, and we quote: Sugar cured hams 16¾@17c; plain shoulders 9c; dried beef 18@ 19c; mess pork $16 00; lard in tierces 10½c; refined land 11c. I will be seen that there has been a slight reduction in prices generally.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 5@6c.

BEESWAX—We are reported at 33@35c ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDER—The demand is fair at the following figures: ½-lb cans ₱ doz, $1 75; $3 25; 1-lb can ₱ doz, $5 75; cans, $10 ₱ doz.

BROOMS—Store rates: Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 50; common, $2 50 per doz.

CANDLES—Regular sales are made as follows: Star, full weight, 19c; short weight 17c; mould 12c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Receipts 112 boxes. Prices are firm at the following quotations: Ohio Goshen at 9½@10c; Factory 8@8½c; Dairy 7@8c ₱ lb.

CEMENT—New Louisville Hydraulic $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl, Beeson's Pittsburg Hydraulic, $2 75@3 25; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $3 50@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl.

CRUDE PETROLEUM—There is a regular fair demand, with sales Pennsylvania at $6 00@6 50, and Philadelphia $6 50.

CARBON OIL—We are reported sales standard at 24c. Small lots command the usual advance.

COAL—The demand for Pittsburgh and pikes coal; sales in a small way at 85@88c ₱ bush.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock is light and prices nominal. We quote peaches, halves, 11@12½c; quarters, 9@10c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The supply is in excess of the demand. Sales of fresh at 12@15c per dozen; old stock not wanted.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last 442 bbls. We have no change to note in prices and quote western brands as follows: Red winter, $6 50; Minnesota, bakers, $7; Minnesota medium, $6 75; white wheat, $6 50@ 6 75; white wheat, old, $6@7 25; lower grades winter flour less rates. The mill rates do not vary much from the above quotations; favorite brands always commanding a higher figure. The stock on hand are ample.

GRAIN—During the past twenty-four hours, the receipts of wheat, corn and oats were as follows:

Wheat, sacks	533	Corn, sacks	1,150
Oats, sacks	1,743		

Old wheat is still in good demand, and sales ready made at $1 18@1 25; new red is worth $1 15@ 25; fall do at $1 18@1 25; new white is worth $1 20@1 30. It will not be long, however, before the old stock will be used up, by which time new will be hard and dry enough for milling purposes. Corn—The market is reported dull and holders very anxious to realize, and not disposed to invest. We are reported sales from first hands, at 42@43c, with re-sales at 44@46c for car load lots. Corn—We are reported at 50@52c for car load lots of strictly prime yellow, in large lots, at 67, 67½@68c; mixed yellow 66@66c. Rye—Prices nominal at 85c for Chicago No. 2; Ohio and Pennsylvania 73@75c. Barley—market unsettled; we quote No. 1 spring, for future delivery, at 85c per bushel.

GROCERIES—The market continues moderately active at the following quotations:

Coffees—Strictly prime at 19c; prime 18c; good 16½@17c; fair 15½@15½c; roasted in papers 20c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades young Hyson 90c@$1; fancy $1 60; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 70@80c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 14c; A coffee, 13c; B coffee, 12¾c; extra C 12c; C yellow 12c.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice at 11¼c; prime 10¾c; good 9½c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11c; prime 10½c; good 10c.

New Orleans Molasses—The ruling rates are for choice 66c; prime 60c; fair 55c; good 50c.

Syrups—In small E at 70c; white honey 63c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 65c; lower grades 40@50c.

HAY—There is no change in prices, and we quote from wagons at $20@22 ₱ ton for Timothy.

HOPS—Prime old stock commands 25c ₱ lb, with an active trade demand; common grades sell as to quality. At the stock of the 1871 crop, the new crop will commence to come in shortly.

HOMINY—Sales in a small way at $5 50 ₱ bbl; 2@2 50 ₱ ½.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers 73@75c. Store sales were made at usual advance.

HIDES—Receipts salted 2,000 lbs; 1,000 lbs butchers'; green salted kip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c.

LARD OIL—Sales Pittsburgh extra for No. 1, and 65@66c for No. 2; Chicago and Cincinnati extra No. 1 lard oil 75@78c ₱ gallon.

LEAD—Pig lead is active and the market is firm at 25@26c ₱ lb.

LIQUORS and Provisions—Sales of rough Kentucky at $165 ₱ ton; dressed 12½c ₱ lb.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 45 ₱ bbl; Eastern, $2 75 ₱ bbl.

MELLONS—Water mellons $10@20 per hundred; muskmellons 60c@$1 00 per hundred.

ONIONS—Regular sales at $1 00@1 20 per barrel.

MILL FEED—We continue to quote bran at $1 20@ 1 30, with a large outstanding of this grade. Mill sales embrace 1,000 barrels for August at 24½; 2,000 barrels do at 24¾; 2,000 barrels do August 23, and 1,000 barrels for last half of September at 24¾.

OIL CITY, August 12.—The Market is quiet; refinery oil (Carll's Creek test) at 47 gravity, 42c. Crude is held at $4 90.

PETROLEUM—Market dull: 4 12½ bid for spot and $4 15 for regular. No sellers and market very quiet.

PARKERSBURG, August 12.—Market steady; S W 223,24c; Crude 13½c; cases 27½; September, 24¾@24¾c; October 24¾@25c.

PEACHES—In good supply, with sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—City rendered, 8@8½c.

TOMATOES—Sales at 87½c per bushel.

POTATOES—Supply fully up to the demand; we quote fresh dug at $2@2 25 ₱ bbl; Baltimore sweets $2 75 ₱ bbl.

PAPER—Printing, rag, 13@14c ₱ lb; printing, straw, 10c; wrapping, rag, 14@16c; wrapping, straw, 8½@9c; wrapping, manila, 12@13c.

RAGS—In fair supply, with sales at 4@4½c ₱ lb.

ROPE—Jobbing at $10 ₱ 100 lbs; sales ¾ @ 1 inch at $9 00; 1 inch at $8 00 ₱ doz.

POULTRY—Receipts plenty, with sales young at 50c@$1; old 75@75c ₱ pair.

POTATOES—Supply fully up to the demand; we quote fresh dug at $2@2 25 ₱ bbl; Baltimore sweets $2 75 ₱ bbl.

SEEDS—Timothy, $2 50@2 75 ₱ bush; clover, 6@6½c; flax, $2 25@2 30 ₱ bush.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60; in a small way $1 75 ₱ bbl.

WILLOWS—There is a fair demand for Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 93c; common rectified 96c; proof and 5 per cent. over, $1 06; fancy, $1 10@1 15 a gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 ₱ gallon, as to age.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¼.

NEW YORK, August 12—P. M.

MONEY

Easy at 2@3 ₱ cent., though the bears tried in every way to advance the rate. The *Express* says: We understand that the representatives of Amsterdam capitalists are negotiating to start a bank in Chicago with five millions capital, for the sole purpose of making advances on grain and other Western produce.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

THE BANK STATEMENT

Shows a loss in the reserve of about two millions, a large part of which was caused by the locking up of gold by the clique, who are "bulling" it. Following are the changes:

Loans, increase	$1,630,186
Specie, decrease	1,062,264
Legal tenders, decrease	1,630,000
Deposits, decrease	1,147,147
Circulation, decrease	48,285

GOLD.

Gold strong and in active borrowing demand; ¼ was paid for use until Monday. The clique to-day tried to frighten the "shorts" into covering, but most of the "bears" are standing the shave, as they expect to see it go lower when the clique try to unload. It opened at 112¼, sold up to 112⅝, and closed at 112¼. Clearings about $50,000,000. Exports to-day $354,449; for the week $727,500.

GOVERNMENTS

At the close were quiet and firm:

Coupons 1881	117½	5-20s, 1867	115½
5-20s, 1862	114½	5-20s, 1868	114
5-20s, 1864	114¼	10-40s	113½
5-20s, 1865, new	113¾	Currency 6s	114½
5-20s, 1865, new	113¾		

STATE SECURITIES.

In Southern State bonds, Tennessee and new South Carolinas have been firm and active, and the remainder dull and neglected.

Virginia, 6s	86½	Virginias, old	64
Tennessee, old	75	North Carolinas, old	45
Tennessee, new	75½	North Carolinas, new	27
Virginia, ten-forties	67		

STOCKS.

The stock market was rather dull, many brokers having left the city yesterday to spend the Sunday at the springs, &c. Lake Shore, Mich. New York Central and Scrip and Reading were the strongest stocks. Wabash was weakest. Following are the closing prices:

W. U. Telegraph	69¾	Rock Island	108½
Quicksilver	37½	N. J. Central	105¾
Mariposa	17½	St. Paul	60¾
Mariposa, pref	35½	Preferred	80¾
Adams Express	84	Wabash	43
Wells-Fargo Express	45¾	Preferred	63
Amer'n Express	97	Fort Wayne	99
U. S. Express	56½	Terre Haute	20
Pacific Mail	49½	Preferred	56
New York Central	94¾	Chicago and Alton	124
New York Cent. Scrip	94½	Preferred	126
Erie	30¾	Ohio and Mississippi	34
Preferred	58	Cleve. Col. and Cin	87½
Harlem	127	Burlington and Quincy	143
Preferred	131	Lake Shore	109¾
Reading	115	Illinois Central	128
Michigan Central	120	Union Pacific stock	32¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	118½	Central Pacific Bonds	87½
Northwestern	69½	Union Pacific	87½
Northwestern Pref'd	91½		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

###

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Rumored Death of the Grand Vizier Contradicted.

LONDON, August 13.—A dispatch from Constantinople contradicts the rumor of the death of the Grand Vizier, which prevailed last week.

Improbable Rumor.

LONDON, August 13.—An improbable rumor is afoot to-night that Victor Emanuel has offered to restore the Quirinal to the Pope, and enter into a league with France and Spain to secure the perfect independence of the Holy Father.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.

Row of Buildings Burned—Three Children Perish in the Flames—Eight Families Rendered Homeless.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., August 13, 1871.

The block of buildings known as the Burnet row, corner of Watt and Boardman streets, was entirely consumed by fire last night about twelve o'clock, the inmates, consisting of eight families, all escaped with their lives except three children of John Williams, who were found in the debris after the fire. Their bodies were burned to a black crisp. But little furniture or clothing was saved. Collections were taken up in the churches to-day to relieve the sufferers' wants. The row was owned by one Lnasdown, and insured for sixteen hundred dollars in the Columbiana Mutual. It was only by the persistent efforts of the fire department that several other adjoining buildings were saved. The cause of the fire is not known.

KENTUCKY.

The Late Election—Leslie's Majority in the State Probably 40,000.

LOUISVILLE, August 13.—Official returns from eighty-four counties gives Leslie, Democrat, 110,419; Harlan, Republican, 74,124; Leslie's majority in these counties, 36,319. Full returns from the State will probably make Leslie's majority in the neighborhood of 40,000. In the eighty-seven counties given Leslie gains 5,291 on the vote of Stevenson, Democrat, in the last gubernatorial race, and Harlan gains 50,317 on the vote of Baker, Republican, in the last gubernatorial race.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, August 13, 7:30 P. M., 1871.

The barometer has fallen from Missouri northward since Saturday afternoon. It has risen on the Gulf coast, but has now again fallen. The high barometer which was over the lake region has moved eastward and is now north of New England, except in a small isolated area of New Jersey. The temperature has risen this evening to an extreme height from Nebraska to Kentucky and Tennessee. It has fallen in New England and Pennsylvania. Rain has fallen since yesterday on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, and so far as heard from in Minnesota. Clear and hazy weather has prevailed from Lake Michigan to the Ohio river and eastward to the Atlantic.

PROBABILITIES.

The area of low storms will probably be developed to-night and to-morrow from Tennessee and Arkansas eastward to the lakes. Renewed rain will probly be experienced on Monday from Texas to Florida and Virginia. A falling barometer with cloudy weather is probable for the Middle and Eastern States.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

CHANGE OF GAUGE OF THE LOUISVILLE, LEXINGTON AND CINCINNATI RAILWAY COMPLETED.

CINCINNATI, August 13.—The change in the gauge of the Louisville, Lexington and Cincinnati Railway from five feet to four feet eight and a half inches, was commenced this morning at day light and has been successfully completed, the largest section in six hours and fifty minutes, and the shortest in three hours. In the entire distance of one hundred and seventy-four miles, embracing both the Louisville and Cincinnati short line and the road from Louisville Junction to Lexington, eight hundred and six hands were employed.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 13, 1871.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE EXPLOSION.

John Clark, florist of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, died to-day from injuries received at the Westfield explosion.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED MURDERER.

The man found fatally wounded yesterday on Eighth avenue and who died while being carried to the police station, proves to be Patrick McNamara, a laborer. The detectives this morning effected the arrest of John O'Leefe, his supposed murderer.

ARRIVALS.

The steamers Oceanic and Wyoming arrived today. Thurlow Weed and daughter were passengers by the latter.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

President Grant, Secretary Robeson, Postmaster General Creswell and ex-Secretary Borie left Long Branch on Saturday afternoon, and dined with ex-Senator Cattell, at his residence, near Camden, New Jersey. Subsequently the party went on board a private yacht and proceeded up the Delaware to the residence of ex-Secretary Borie, where they passed the Sabbath. The President returns to Long Branch this morning.

Mrs. Catharine Toucey, widow of the late Hon Isaac Toucey, formerly Secretary of the Navy, died suddenly at Hartford, Conn., Saturday, aged sixty-nine years. She was taken ill in church and died in her carriage on her way home.

An express man named McNamara, was shot at Omaha yesterday by his brother-in-law, named Phelps. They had a previous quarrel concerning some domestic matters, which culminated yesterday, McN. attacking Phelps with a shovel, who shot him three times, killing him. Phelps has been arrested.

At Fon du Lac, Wis., on Monday, a young man named Pedlow, while in his room engaged in prayer during a thunder storm, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

At Wauseon, Wis., on the night of the 5th, Miss Anna Jacolosen arose from her bed, went into an outhouse and hung herself.

At Seneca, Crawford county, Wis., on the night of the 6th inst., two little daughters of the late George D. Clarke were killed by an explosion of a kerosene lamp, with which a brother was engaged in kindling a fire.

A daughter of Henry Rieman, of Oxford, O., was killed by lightning Friday morning, while standing at her father's door.

Nine eastward bound cars of the Continental Fast Freight were precipitated down an embankment by a broken wheel, Saturday morning, between Cincinnati and Chillicothe, on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railway, loaded with grain, flour and broom corn, the greater part of which will be saved. Some of the cars were badly wrecked.

In Cincinnati last night, a young German named John Husman had a quarrel with Margaret Maloney, aged seventeen, and ended the matter by shooting her dead. Husman was arrested, and on the way to the station house an excited crowd attempted to take him from the officers for the purpose of hanging him, but were finally prevented. Husman was intoxicated. So much for Sunday beer.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 13.—Weather five feet and about stationary. Clear and excessively warm.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 13.—Eleven inches on the chute and fourteen feet on Portland bar. Clear and excessively hot.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, August 13.—Weather clear and hot; mercury, 100. River risen six inches. Port list: Down—Camella, 12 A. M.; Shannon, 2 P. M.; Leclaire No. 2 and Palestine, 5 P. M.; Houston and Combs, 7. Up—Fayette, 11 A. M.; Ella Hughes, 1 P. M.; John Lumsden, 4 P. M. Business fair.

Cairo.

CAIRO, August 13.—Port list: Dexter, Cairo to N Orleans, 10 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, Evansville packet, T. L. Wood, Henry Ames, Louisville packet, 2 P. M.; Marble City, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 4 P. M.; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 6 P. M.; Columbia, St. Louis to Arkansas river, 7 P. M. All River rose two inches; thermometer 92.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 13.—Arrived—S. S. Merrill, St. Paul; City of Chester, Memphis; Rob Roy, Keokuk; St. Like, Jefferson City; Belfast, New Orleans, and Ida, Omaha. Departed—None. River falling. Weather clear and warm.

The Reported Persian Famine.

The following is the main portion of the Persian Minister's statement, referred to by cable telegram: There has not been, nor is there now, any famine in Persia. A dearth (*disette*) was experienced for some time, but it was only in the provinces bordering the Persian Gulf that it was serious. The nomad tribes which form their population, leaving to the rains the care of the grain they sow in their journeys, are always exposed on their return to the consequences of a possible drouth. They have suffered bitterly this year, and, being deprived of all means of subsistence, have repaired in crowds to the towns. There, by direction of his Majesty, the Shah, and at his expense, the means have been organized of supplying as istance to this wandering and suffering population. With this view, public monuments have been turned to account, the place hitherto intering relief having been chosen by preference in the cemeteries, where the monuments erected in honor of our saints include buildings of considerable extent, dormitories and cloisters, which are generally resorted to by dervishes, beggars and pedlers. One of these in particular, the tomb of Hafiz, contains as many as 800 poor or infirm persons who have been received and fed there. In other places assistance has been given to everybody coming up, and that only see in them the wretched expedient of every agent of a commercial house, or of some one employed in connection with the telegraphs who has been detained at Teheran during the insupportable hot season, while his colleagues or friends have gone to the neighboring mountains in search of a cooler atmosphere, and who has endeavored by publicity to inspire such fears to supply a motive for his departure from Teheran, or to secure for himself some exceptional privilege as a reward for having remained at his post under such painful circumstances.

The Suez Canal Enterprise.

With regard to the ability to keep the Suez Canal at the proper leading, it is clear from the data upon which many engineers have expressed grave doubts, M. de Lesseps gives a most glowing report. He states that with regard to the outer port of Port Said, it was found necessary only to remove about 200,000 cubic yards in order to obtain a uniform depth of twenty-eight feet. It has been estimated that it would be necessary to remove 220,000 cubic yards. Two dredging machines and four lighters did the work between last August and the end of December. The single dredging machine will, says the report, be able to do the work this year, as it will be only necessary to remove 108,000 cubic yards. M. de Lesseps affirms that it will be only necessary to remove 180,000 cubic yards in order to obtain the canal itself this year: and he asserts that the banks of the channel have not at all been injured, and there is little perceptible alteration from the original form. Four dredging machines will suffice to keep the canal itself at the requisite depth. The expenses of the canal this year, M. de Lesseps expects, will reach $5,700,000. He estimates his receipts at $2,000,000. Therefore there will be a deficit of $1,700,000 at the end of the year. Add to this last year's deficit, $1,200,000, and he has to meet a total deficit of $2,900,000. He proposes to borrow a sum of $4,000,000, so as to have a balance on hand. He thinks that at the end of 1874 the canal will begin to pay interest on its shares (it as yet only pays interest on bonds, and has never declared a dividend). M. de Lesseps concludes his report by declaring that he has no intention of asking for government assistance, which he would not be very ready to get just at present in France.

THE SMALL-POX.

The Necessity for a Hospital—How Cases are Treated and the Contagion Spread.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Some short time ago, as you will remember, the people of this city became quite alarmed at the news that there was prevailing in our midst a disease very contagious in its nature and loathsome in its character; one of those maladies the mere mentioning of which, sends a shudder through our whole system.

The word "small-pox" brought disagreeably to our mind the danger in which every one felt himself, because of the want of sanitary regulations, and the absence of all measures to check its dissemination.

The announcement of this unpleasant fact, at that time, was enough to stir up our citizens to propose steps which should shield us in future against the spread of such infectious diseases. In the Board of Health the matter was brought up and discussed, a committee appointed for the purpose of selecting a proper site for the erection of a hospital, or to bring other suggestions before that body, which would quiet the public fear and afford some relief for the emergency. As the construction of a hospital of such dimensions as the rapid increase of our population will demand, would necessarily take much time and money, the remedy was looked for in obtaining the use of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, a building well adapted for such patients on account of its wide airy corridors and rooms, its large unoccupied and for hospital purposes well suited surroundings. The few soldier patients could have been easily transferred to other similar institutions. In fact the hospital had been considered by our physicians and citizens as answering but poorly the purpose which prompted the liberal donations of its founders. Unfortunately the board of that institution saw mountains of obstacles in the way. They could not do anything in the matter, even if poor suffering humanity had to suffer on—for the sake of—well—"Red Tapeism." Then the committee thought of the feasibility of acquiring Walter's Hospital, situated on Boyd's Hill, a building well enough pieced and arranged, that would have for the time being filled the desideratum; but this proposition was killed by the wise deliberations of that august body called the "Select Council." Other large buildings, in different suburban streets, on Cliff street and Bluff street, were examined into; but as the disease seemed to abate, the fright and interest of the public subsided, and with it the hope of getting the so much needed hospital. During this time, however, the disease called away one victim after another, and in the filthy houses, alleys and by-ways, it found favorable conditions to germinate its treacherous seed, until to-day, and for the last month, it has extended all over the three cities, Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Birmingham. Do not get frightened, my dear reader, but if you doubt my statement, ask the physician, and your family doctor, the clergymen, and those kind ladies who visit the poor and neglected, and they will unroll to you pictures of sickness, (small pox,) want, and misery that will chill your very heart's blood. Let me refer to only a few cases of the many with which I have been made acquainted. A clergyman related to me a case this morning. A laborer, in needy circumstances, residing on Van Braam street, was attacked by that disease. He lingered for a few days and died—died no doubt from the want of proper care and medical attention. (This is the opinion of my informant.) It was with great difficulty that they obtained the assistance of a few neighbors to help to place him in the rough pine coffin and to lower him to his final resting place. Only two or three days after his death, the poor widow took the small-pox, and she is now confined to her miserable cot, without means or friends, and with but little help from her frightened neighbors; four helpless children stand around the sick mother, crying for sympathy and mercy.

Another case I heard from a physician: A man in Birmingham, single, and living in a boarding house, was turned out of doors, because he would have endangered the whole household and have driven all the boarders away. The disease had already developed itself. Covered with large pustules, he vainly tried to find a shelter in Birmingham. Weary and sick he came to this side to find an asylum in one of the hospitals, but they were all full, having but limited accommodations for such patients. In fact, they had been obliged by the most urgent necessity to open their doors to many of such pitiful cases, contrary to the regulations of those institutions, and to the great risk and injustice to their other patients. The poor fellow had to be turned away, and wandering through our streets, perhaps riding in cars, and impregnating the atmosphere with the contagious matter. What has become of him no one knows. Likely mother earth covers already the weary body of that, neglected and friendless wanderer. I have heard of others, where two, three and even four in one family had died—mostly among the poor. Are we not, every one of us, partly responsible for such sad cases? Can nothing be done for such helpless creatures and the community? If nothing is done, then it will surely spread to an epidemic, and other diseases will follow, perhaps more fearful than small pox. May not the cholera succeed in its wake.

If the kind reader thinks himself safe, residing in a healthy neighborhood, let him not inquire too closely around; he may find much more than would be agreeable to a father with a large family. I do not wish to alarm unnecessarily our citizens, but it is better that they should know the danger which surrounds them, and the utter helplessness in which we are in case of an epidemic. It is not alone the poor who claim our sympathy, and who appeal to an advanced Christian community. Every one of us has an interest in this matter. Our city is not by far as healthy as many of us think it to be. Our Board of Health has taken some steps, but the City Councils show that they have at heart the welfare of the city: let not this important matter be laid on the table again; and if Councils have not the right spirit, let the citizens be up and doing.

PROPHYLACTIC.

An Alligator Story.

A young Englishman, who represents a Birmingham hardware house, owning the Mobile Branch, started out with two friends on a fishing and hunting excursion on the bay, very near Mobile. In the course of the day they saw an immense alligator sunning himself on a log. One of the party shot the reptile through where the brain ought to be, and it rolled over as if dead. The merchant insisted upon taking it home, "to stuff, you know, and send to England. They managed, after considerable effort, to roll it into the boat, and though the boat was about fifteen feet long the alligator was a little longer. The Englishman sat astride of his trophy and commenced to row the boat home, assuring his companions that he would make them open their eyes in Mobile and Birmingham at the sight of such a monster. Meantime the alligator slowly recovered from his stupor occasioned by the bullet in his brain, lifted his head, took a survey of the situation, opened his jaws, and made a break for his captor. Quickly seizing a spread umbrella from the hand of a companion he thrust it into the monster's gullet. The alligator became frightened and gracefully slid overboard, nearly upsetting the boat. When asked to go alligator hunting now, the merchant persists in answering that he has not lost any alligators.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

FRIDAY, August 13, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of bar'm	Change in 24 hrs	Thermometer	Change in 24 hrs	Direction of Wind	Velocity	Weather	Remarks
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.96		67		N. E.	4	08	B 1
Cairo	29.91		87					
Chicago, Ill.	29.96		82		N. E.	2	04	B 1
Cincinnati, O.	30.01		92					
Cleveland, O.	29.96		82		N. E.	3	04	B 1
Davenport, Iowa	29.92		78					
Detroit, Mich.	29.97		80					
Memphis, Tenn.	29.96		93		E.	1	0.05	B
Nashville, Tenn.	29.87		92					
New Orleans, La.	29.86		90					
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.01		74		N. E.	2	04	B 2
St. Louis, Mo.	29.90		92		N. E.	1	0.01	B 1

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

Remarks of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

CITY COUNCILS will hold a regular semi-monthly session to-day at two o'clock P. M.

A ROW occurred in the Ninth ward last night, and three of the participants were arrested, and brought to the central station.

In the Court of Common Pleas Saturday a decree was made divorcing Christian Bellstein from his wife Caroline Bellstein.

JOHN HOWE was before His Honor, Mayor Brush, yesterday, charged with worthlessness, on oath of his aged mother who has to maintain him. Sixty days at the work-house were given him.

JOSEPH STOFFT was on Saturday charged on oath of James Pyfins before Alderman McMasters, with the larceny of a flat load of coal valued at three hundred dollars, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

MR. L. O. TOFFEL, a resident of Turtle Creek, made information before Alderman McMasters, Saturday, charging half a dozen young rascals in the neighborhood with tramping upon his grounds and destroying his shrubbery and fruit. Warrants were issued.

GOTTLIEB KLOUSE was before Mayor Brush yesterday, on complaint of his son, who charged him with abusing his family. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to ninety days' imprisonment in the Work House. The defendant has already served one term at Claremont for a similar offense.

SAMUEL WILSON, a drayman, was severely injured Saturday morning, on Ninth street. He was sitting sideways on the dray, and was jolted from his position, and falling in front of one of the wheels, it passed over his foot, causing a compound fracture. He was removed to the Homœopathic Hospital, where the fracture was reduced.

BETWEEN ten and eleven o'clock last night the gambling house at No. 15 Penn street, kept by Mrs. Kinny, was entered by a thief and several of the boarders robbed. John Hammond lost a pair of pants and vest and a few dollars in small change. A Monsieur Jacques lost a vest and seven dollars, another boarder five dollars, and another six dollars. There is no clue.

MR. ST. CLAIR, a clothier doing business on Market street, made information before Alderman McMasters Saturday, charging William Dunkard with larceny. He alleges that he stocked a store in Birmingham with $1,500 worth of clothing and placed the accused in charge of it, and that the property was removed to another building without his knowledge. A warrant was issued.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made by which parties attending the Tarentum camp meeting can have their baggage conveyed to the ground by taking the same to the Federal Street Depot, West Penn Road, on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, when and where baggage cars will be in waiting for that purpose, and go up with the 9:30 A. M. passenger train. Excursion tickets will also be issued on the 15th, good for return until the 29th instant.

SAMUEL THOMPSON, of Brownsville, Pa., an extensive distiller and liquor dealer, was arrested saturday morning, and taken before Commissioner Gamble, to answer a charge of defrauding the government by violating the revenue laws. The specific charges were that he changed packages without having regauged or stamped, and he was further charged with making false returns. A portion of the books and with carrying on the business of a distiller in the Twenty-second Collection District without paying the Special tax. He gave bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars for trial.

WE have received a letter from a gentleman relative to the suicide of Mrs. Clark at the Union Depot, and the visit of Mr. Clark to this place, in which it is asserted that many of the statements published in the papers of this city concerning the matter are without foundation in fact. Mr. Clark, who visited this city, he says, was the husband of the unfortunate woman, and the statement that the Coroner threw him out of a window is utterly false. The Coroner it appears gave him all the valuables and money found on the deceased, and afterwards succeeded in obtaining from him a diamond ring and the pawn tickets for the articles left with the pawnbroker.

A Newspaper Consolidation.

We see by the announcements in the lastissue of the "*Trade of the West*," and of the "*American Manufacturer's Review*," that these publications are henceforth to be one. This is a step in the right direction. Our community has been long afflicted with many small and new publishing schemes, each seeking to be nursed into life by patronage, but by this consolidation movement we may reasonably expect a manufacturers' journal of great strength, wide circulation, and exerting an influence on trade worthy of the great market it represents.

The first named publication has been published for nine years in our city, and has the confidence of many of our largest firms, and there is scarcely a business office in the West where it is not welcomed as a representative paper of our manufacturing interests; but being only a monthly issue, it was not all that was needed to keep pace with the business enterprise of the age.

The last named of these papers, though not quite two years old, is a legitimate trade and manufacturing journal in the hands of experienced newspaper men, who are well and favorably known to our manufacturers, being native residents in our community, and well posted in all that concerns its welfare and advancement.

The consolidated paper known as the "*American Manufacturer and Trade of the West*," bids fair to compete favorably with the great trade journals of the world.

The value of one business publication, ably conducted and liberally supported, as a means of independence of other cities in publishing the news of our markets; as a matter of economy in avoiding the great expense of patronizing the many ephemeral advertising schemes of the day, and as a means of bringing our manufacturers face to face, as it were, with a large circle of heavy dealers and consumers, and, finally, in extending the knowledge of the advantages of our city, and the excellence of its great staples, cannot be overrated.

Collection Department of the Mercantile Agency.

Past due claims promptly pushed to collection at the office of "The Mercantile Agency," 63, 65 and 67 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, as we do unequalled facilities for the transaction of a collection business, in which we have been engaged in this city for the past eighteen or twenty years. We would call the attention of the business community to our very efficient system of prosecuting past due collections, and legal business generally, at distant points, where it becomes very desirable to obtain the services of prompt, reliable and efficient lawyers. Before putting clients to any expense whatever, we can, as a rule, advise them correctly as to the probability and chances of collection of their claims.

R. G. DUN & CO.
Robert J. Breckenridge, Manager. tf

AN ELEGANT SUBURBAN HOME.—In another column of this morning's paper will be found the description of a very fine residence in a most eligible location near Allegheny City, which is offered for sale at a reasonable price and on easy terms. It is supplied with everything conducing to comfort and convenience, and is altogether one of the most desirable properties offered for sale in a long time. A photograph of the buildings can be seen in the counting-room of the COMMERCIAL office.

A REPORTER of a New York paper interviewed Josh Ward at the Ward House relative to the coming international four-oared race. Mr. Ward has had never received a communication from the Big-Tin-Outfit crew, and that he would pay no attention to it if he did. He is after large game. He and his brothers are training for the Saratoga regatta with a determination to win or lose, and they fear nothing but the Tyne crew. He further says if the Biglin crew want a race for money after the Saratoga races, they have only to furnish the stakes, and name the time and police.

FOR INDIGESTION, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other infectious diseases, the "Peruvo-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic it patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MW

OPERA HOUSE SALOON.—The Opera House Saloon, one of the finest in the United States, will open on Saturday next, under the direct management of the proprietor, Mr. George E. Reineman. The establishment embraces the largest billiard hall in the State, and elegant dining rooms. We shall speak more at length of the Opera House Saloon in a few days.

A LL HOUSE WANTED.—Any person having a small house to rent will find something of interest in the shape of an advertisement in another column.

BURNETT'S Cologne is the best made in America. tf

ALLECHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

INFORMATION was made before Alderman Mullin, on Saturday, against Conrad Eckert, charging him with selling liquor on Sunday, and without license, at his place of business, Dorseyville, in Indiana township. An officer was detailed for his arrest.

John Cutter, a boy aged eighteen years, was arrested four in one family had died—mostly among the poor. Are we not, every one of us, partly responsible for such sad cases? Can nothing be done for such helpless creatures and the community? If nothing is done, then it will surely spread to an epidemic, and other diseases will follow, perhaps more fearful than small pox. May not the cholera succeed in its wake.

If the kind reader thinks himself safe, residing in a healthy neighborhood, let him not inquire too closely around; he may find much more than would be agreeable to a father with a large family. I do not wish to alarm unnecessarily our citizens, but it is better that they should know the danger which surrounds them, and the utter helplessness in which we are in case of an epidemic. It is not alone the poor who claim our sympathy, and who appeal to an advanced Christian community. Every one of us has an interest in this matter. Our city is not by far as healthy as many of us think it to be. Our Board of Health has taken some steps, but the City Councils show that they have at heart the welfare of the city: let not this important matter be laid on the table again; and if Councils have not the right spirit, let the citizens be up and doing.

PROPHYLACTIC.

An Alligator Story.

A young Englishman, who represents a Birmingham hardware house, owning the Mobile Branch, started out with two friends on a fishing and hunting excursion on the bay, very near Mobile. In the course of the day they saw an immense alligator sunning himself on a log. One of the party shot the reptile through where the brain ought to be, and it rolled over as if dead. The merchant insisted upon taking it home, "to stuff, you know, and send to England. They managed, after considerable effort, to roll it into the boat, and though the boat was about fifteen feet long the alligator was a little longer. The Englishman sat astride of his trophy and commenced to row the boat home, assuring his companions that he would make them open their eyes in Mobile and Birmingham at the sight of such a monster. Meantime the alligator slowly recovered from his stupor occasioned by the bullet in his brain, lifted his head, took a survey of the situation, opened his jaws, and made a break for his captor. Quickly seizing a spread umbrella from the hand of a companion he thrust it into the monster's gullet. The alligator became frightened and gracefully slid overboard, nearly upsetting the boat. When asked to go alligator hunting now, the merchant persists in answering that he has not lost any alligators.

Drowned.

Last night about eleven o'clock, two men were drowned while bathing in the Allegheny river near the Hand street bridge. They had been in the river about fifteen minutes and appeared to be good swimmers. At last one was discovered sinking, by a person on the bridge, when the other swam to-ward him, and the two sank to rise no more. Efforts were at once made to get their bodies, which were successful. Up to a late hour last night the bodies had not been identified.

Leg Broken.

D. W. Smith, proprietor of the gents' furnishing store on Sixth street, Pittsburgh, was thrown out of his buggy on Federal street, Saturday, and had one leg broken and the other severely sprained. He was driving along the railway track, and when opposite the excavation for a sewer on Federal street, Ninth alley, attempted to turn out for a wagon. The wheel of the buggy ran on the pile of dirt thrown out of the ditch and the vehicle was overturned. Mr. Smith was carried into Dr. Leasure's office, where the fracture was reduced, after which he was removed to his home.

The Board of Health.

The members elected at the last meeting of the Allegheny Councils to serve on the Board of Health, will meet this evening in City Hall, for the purpose of organization. It is hoped that the Board will at once legith work in earnest, as the season is late and the city is in a very filthy condition. The small pox is steadily gaining ground, and unless immediate efforts are taken to disinfect the city, it will get a strong foothold, when it will be difficult to eradicate it. In some parts of the city the disease prevails, and appears to be unmanageable. Whole families are prostrated with it. The citizens now look to the Board for relief, and earnestly hope that it will prove efficient, and will abate all nuisance at as early a date as possible.

Alleged Perjury.

Fred. Birner, proprietor of a saloon in the Third ward, preferred a charge of perjury, before Alderman D. L. Smith, against John T. Bittner. It appears that Birner purchased Hime's saloon and fixing house, and that an application was made to have the license property transferred. When the case came up for a hearing, Bittner appeared as a witness before the Court, and testified that on the 19th of July the proprietor of the house had sold his wife whisky, although he had only an eating house license. This testimony induced the Court not only to refuse to sanction the transfer, but also to revoke the license held by Hime. Birner alleges that Bittner's testimony was false, and that on the night in question Mrs. Birner was refused a drink of either whisky or beer. The accused entered bail in the sum of $1,000 for a hearing on Wednesday.

TROY HILL.

A Large Number of Buildings in Course of Erection—The Water Supply—The Taverns on Sunday.

We have already referred to the building improvements now being made in the city, which surpass those of any previous year both in number and in style of architecture. The most noticable improvements are in the new wards, where, within a year or two past, large tracts of territory were unoccupied, but many of these tracts have lately been sub-divided into small lots, and dwellings have been erected, or are in process of erection upon many of them. In the old wards, the dwellings now in course of erection are generally magnificent buildings and second class houses, while those in the new wards are, with but few exceptions, small frame buildings one or two stories in height, erected by workingmen who desire to escape the noise and soot of the city for pure and also high rents.

Troy Hill, now known as the Seventh ward, has not been behind, but has kept with the other wards in the number and character of her improvements. Dwellings, for the last three years have been springing up in every direction, and during the present year about seventy-five houses will be added to the already large number in this locality, so that it now presents the appearance of quite a busy little town. If this increase is continued but a few years, this part of the city will be as thickly settled up as any of the other wards. No manufacturing establishments of any kind except those having been erected here, owing to the steep grade up this hill, and thus almost all the buildings are either dwellings or stores. The improvements here are not altogether confined to the erection of dwellings, but many streets are now being opened, and the main street is now well graded and paved, which will be the first paved street on the hill. The grading and paving of others will soon follow, one or two perhaps this season.

The citizens in this locality, however, experience a great many disadvantages, some of which will likely soon be removed, as strong efforts are now being made in the right direction. The question now agitated by the citizens is that of the water supply. Some are compelled to go a number of squares for their water, and those who have wells or pumps, even experience great inconvenience, as many of the wells become dry in the summer months, which is now the case in a great many instances. The motive above the number of dwellings now in course of erection. All these buildings, with only one or two exceptions, are being erected by those who can ill afford to have pumps of their own, and thus are compelled to go several squares for their water. Owing to the altitude of this locality the citizens cannot be supplied from the basin, unless some new arrangement is made. This matter has been under consideration by the Water Committee for some time past, who have long felt the growing demand for water supply in this district. It is proposed, we understand, to procure a pumping engine and to construct a large tank, to be elevated some fifty feet higher than the present basin on the hill. It is then proposed to pump the water from the reservoirs on the hill into the tank, and it is thought that the elevation stated will give a sufficient head to force the water into any house in the district. Superintendent Bryan has been instructed to ascertain the cost of a pump of sufficient capacity, and the expense of a tank of the kind required, so that the committee could make an intelligent report to the next meeting of Councils. This action of the Committee is good news to the citizens, who have not the least doubt but that Councils will accept the report and authorize the improvement. Another disadvantage is the steep grade leading up the hill, but a movement is on foot to make the grade more regular, and some are confident that the hill can be so graded as that the track of the Troy Hill line can be extended up the hill.

THE TAVERNS

Here are quite numerous, and appear to be well patronized, not only on week days but also on Sunday. During Sunday afternoons large crowds may be seen wending their way up the hill, and finally land in one of the taverns, where they rest their weary limbs until evening, in the meantime imbibing freely of the ardent. Only one or two of the taverns are kept closed, and conform to the law in this respect. The remainder of the saloons are kept "wide open," and any thirsty pedestrian can enter the front door, step up to the bar and obtain his drink. On yesterday afternoon, in some of the saloons and on the doorways, upwards of fifty persons were congregated. The doors and windows are kept open, and no attempt is made to sell liquor secretly, but the business is carried on in the same open manner as any day through the week. This is not the case with every tavern, but the remainder keep closed, and customers are compelled to go in the back way. These taverns can easily be detected by a person passing, from the noise and disturbance inside and the singing of bacchanalian songs. In only one or two, as we stated before, no liquor is sold. We will the conclusion of the ward return them is now an interesting question. Time will determine.

SALE OF THE ALLEGHENY POOR FARM LOTS.

The Allegheny Councils at their last meeting ordered the immediate sale of a hundred lots of the Poor Farm property at Bennett Station, Millvale Borough. The desirable character of these lots have always excited the highest interest among lot buyers, so that we look for another good time soon.

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.

This evening at 7½ o'clock, at Leggate's Exchange, 159 Federal street, will be sold a building lot on Gallatin avenue, near Federal street; the real residence of Mr. Grubbs on Gallagher street; Ewalt Street Bridge and Diamond Savings Bank stocks, and by extending the knowledge of the advantages of our city, and the excellence of its great staples, cannot be overrated. See advertisements on this page. A. Leggate, Auctioneer.

DUQUESNE WAY PROPERTY BY AUCTION TO-MORROW NIGHT.

The large and valuable property on the corner of Duquesne way and Evans alley, to be sold to-morrow evening, at second hour of McIlwaine's auction rooms, should attract the general attention of those interested in the sale of city property. This is the most desirable location for a fine dwelling in the old portion of the city, and very convenient to the business center. For particulars see auction advertisement.

462 LOTS WITH FREE EXCURSION THIS MORNING, BY AUCTION.

Immediately on our readers noticing this item of news, let them read McIlwaine's auction advertisement of the great sale this morning, near to Millvale borough, which is only across the Ewalt street bridge from Pittsburgh. It is not necessary to speak of situation; that speaks for itself. Only be in time at the Federal street depot, Allegheny City, for the free excursion on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, which leaves at half-past 9 o'clock this morning. If you miss the excursion train, take the street cars in Pittsburgh for Lawrenceville, and cross the Ewalt bridge, on Forty-third street. That will take you directly to the sale of lots. A free noon lunch will be furnished on the grounds and a free excursion home after sale.

BEAR THIS IN MIND.

A healthful diet should be carefully studied, and for this reason Marvin & Co.'s crackers and biscuit are highly recommended. Their water crackers and butter biscuit are well known as articles of standard excellence; and their long list of other cakes and crackers contains many which have become established favorites with the public. Ask your grocer for Marvin & Co.'s crackers, or send orders to the bakery, Nos. 91 and 93 Liberty street. MWF

Like "Quaker's Guns"

Artificial teeth are of little use and easily detected. Try Sozodont, the best article. Depot No. 6 Wood st. *Sozodont*; use it daily and your teeth will be the last of natures's gifts to fall you. MWF

Kentucky Schnapps.

Made of best Bourbon whisky, medicated with juniper and hemlock. Depot No. 6 Wood st. C. A. Stine & Co., agents. MWF

New Designs

Of china and glassware, at Breed's China Palace.

Best Physicians Recommend

Brady's Family Bitters for dysentery and dyspepsia. Give it a trial. MWF

Brady's Family Bitters

Give satisfaction everywhere. Everybody takes it. MWF

No Family Should be Without

Brady's Family Bitters. Depot No. 6 Wood st. MWF

Burnett's Kalliston

Is the best preparation extent for beautifying the complexion and curing skin diseases. MF

New China Ware.

At Breed's China Palace.

Ivory and Buck Horn Handled

Carvers, at Breed's China Palace, 100 Wood street.

Corns.

One of the most wonderful preparations which has come into use recently is Robinson's Corn Pencil, which removes from the feet these troublesome excrescences, and that, too, without any pain. Robinson's Corn Solvent dissolves and disintegrates the corn entirely, leaving the foot as smooth and healthy as if the corn had never been there.

It not only removes corns, but warts and bunions and indurations of any kind are freely removed. Let any one whose feet are troubled with these pests try it at once, and every particle of indurated matter can be removed from the feet. They are sold at 50 cents each, or by the dozen, at Keysers, 167 Liberty street. Sent by mail for 60 cents.

DIED.

SIPE.—On Sabbath morning, 13th instant, CLARA E., wife of W. A. Sipe.

Funeral from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Dorland, corner Valentine and Preble streets, Allegheny City, TUESDAY, 15th instant, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PALMER.—On Saturday morning, August 12th, 1871, at two minutes past 8 o'clock A. M., MRS. M. PALMER, wife of Thomas Palmer.

Funeral from the residence of her husband, No. 16 Anderson street, Allegheny city, on MONDAY, August 14th, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

[Baltimore papers please copy.]

CARROLL.—On Sabbath afternoon, August 12, JAMES CARROLL, aged seventy-four years and five months.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 161 Bedford avenue, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LAYNG.—Sunday, August 13th, 1871, Mrs. E. N. LAYNG, relict of the late Geo. W. Layng.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 1413 Fulton street, THIS DAY (MONDAY) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Attest: G. F. ROMMEL, Secretary.

PROPOSED

Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMEND